THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1934 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1934—VOL. XXVI, NO. 35

** ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

France Is Rocked by Scandal

German Pasters Defy Müller

Auto Show Brings New Ideas

Cuba and Chaco Hold to Arms

U. S. Labor Counts Its Gains

Skirt Cascade Hides a Bustle

FRANCE finds a pawnshop scandal upsetting the nation. The Bayonne Credit Municipal collapses when its director, Alexander Stavisky, disappears. He commits suicide when caught, having taken in half a billion francs on fraudulent bonds. Stavisky's knavery is found to have been made possible by his close connection with public officials. Joseph Carat, Mayor of Bayonne, is arrested for theft and misappropriation of public funds. Minister of Colonies Dalimier recommended the bonds to insurance companies, and although it is said he acted in good faith, public indignation rolls up a wave before which the Cabinet could hardly stand. Premier Chautemps has strange fortunes—He withstood the budget crisis, only to totter in a public scandal with which he had no connection.

¶ Germany sees 6000 Protestant pastors defy the decree of Reichsbishop Ludwig Müller from their pulpits. The Reichsbishop had attempted to smother out opposition by a decree restoring the provision against non-Aryan pastors and officials and providing for punishment of all pastors who disagreed or stirred up strife. The league of dissenting pastors, the Pfarrernotbund, instantly decides on defiance. All of them must be punished or Reichsbishop Müller must surrender and resign. The 6000 stand on the Augsburg confession—"Man ought to obey God rather than man."

¶ New York City welcomes the nation to the display of new models in the annual Auto Show. This most refined expression of American industry attracts and this time deserves profound attention. The new cars show many breaks with tradition. In accomplishing more comfort, more speed and less operating cost, knee-action wheels, ride stabilizers, airflows and hydraulic brakes present new ideas to the motorist as well as new terms to his vocabulary—The average man will find himself conspicuous if he drives a new car, and particularly so if he doesn't.

¶ Latin America maintains two areas in the zone of disturbance. Cuba finds Colonel Batista, commander-in-chief of the army, in an island-wide shifting of officers to prevent a threatened revolution. Four American pilots are signed to teach the Cubans military aviation. President Grau San Martin returns to American owners seized sugar plantations. Fighting is resumed in the Chaco at the expiration of the Christmas truce between Bolivia and Paraguay. Both want peace, but greed says they want territory more—So the patriotic mankilling goes on at the old stand.

¶ Britain finds it is spending £483,000,000 a year for social services. War pensions and the dole have added huge sums, but all lines of social aid have increased. In 1900 the services cost only £61,200,000. In the year 1910 Lloyd George's National Insurance scheme ran the total up to £310,000,000. Contributions to local authorities in 1910 were £9,445,000; today they are £45,311,000. Educational costs have gone from £18,651,000 to £51,205,000. War pensions of £17,754,000 have come in—The British taxpayer is famous for his large heart and his broad back.

¶ The American Federation of Labor sums up the workers' gains during 1933. The figures show 1,800,000 gone back into industry and 4,000,000 into temporary civil works jobs who were idle a year ago. The working week has been cut down 4½ hours. With better organization, workers are better able to handle their problems and to have a voice in control. But while grateful for gains, the Federation warns of a peril facing the country—Inflation by fiat money, it says, would mean progress's end.

¶ Russia is officially represented in Washington for the first time in 17 years. Soviet Ambassador Alexander Troyanovsky lands and hastens to the capital to open the stately Embassy building so long closed. An able, amiable man, he makes a happy first impression. Meanwhile Ambassador William C. Bullitt reports to the President on Russian conditions and prepares to return to Moscow—He may be told to build an imposing Embassy home there.

¶ New York designers give many inklings of what the spring girl will be like. Wearing figure-fitting things, she will step off in ties, pumps or sandals, these usually white. Small waists, pleasing curves and no flat chests are writ in the fashions. Dressmakers will be very busy, turning out jackets to match. Rich evening gowns will have long patrician lines. Costumes with trains will cascade down from the waist, which cascades involve an underlying secret—Grandma's bustle is trying to beat its way back.

New York Hub Of Wide Fight On Civic Evils

Lines of Combat Sharply Drawn With Demand for Economies

'Triple Entente' Rises

Governor Lehman Joins Tammany and G.O.P. 'Old Guard' in Stiff Legislative Battle

By Wyona Dashwood

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—Nowhere is the struggle between old-line political forces and new progressive elements in the United States more strikingly exemplified today than in the New York City Fusion Mayoralty situation. Upon it has come to be centered some of the hardest politics that has ever been played in a State whose political annals are famous and closely written.

One week of Fusion administration has served to show the formidable barriers that lie in the way of any effort to recast the mould of city government in this country along nonpolitical lines to the end that honest, solvent, efficient and enlightened city rule may be had. That this experiment should be in process in the largest of the Nation's municipalities — whose budgetary costs rank with those of states—may be a mere coincidence of politics, but it brings it into a prominence that warrants examination even so soon as seven days after the Fusion inaugural at City Hall. For as the Fiorello H. LaGuardia Mayoralty goes into its second week, the lines of opposition to its program of scrapping the machine-rule pattern of city government for a nonpartisan one already are decisively drawn.

On one side are seen the Mayor and his department heads, picked with an eye single to their competency, driving hard to reach the goal of city rehabilitation and a balanced budget.

Anomalous Situation

On the other side is the intrenched political group responsible for the old pattern. It is constituted of Democratic forces which, driven out of City Hall, but still largely in control in state affairs, would exercise their majority veto in Albany on any drastic changes in the New York City governmental picture. This opposition was augmented last week by the Old Guard Republicans, who, as a reprisal for the fight by W. Kingsland Macy, Republican State Chairman, to liberalize the Assembly leadership, are threatening to hamstring the Fusion Administration by opposing legislative measures necessary to the LaGuardia program.

A unique feature of the picture is that Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, known for his liberal views and who

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

New York Auto Show Visitors Split Opinions on New Trends

One Favors Streamline Styling, the Other Leans to Aerodynamic Design—All Cars Are Easier to Ride In and Beautiful to Look At

By Volney D. Hurd

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—A division into two camps marks the present automobile show public. One is the aerodynamic streamlining group, the other the streamline styling group. And both have large and enthusiastic followers.

Happily, both are tolerant of each other's point of view. The "styling" group say they like the "styling" lines best although they must admit that there are possibilities in the "airflow" cars. The aerodynamic group say they admire the styled cars, too, but that they have had similar cars and see in the roominess, efficiency and comfort promised by "airflow" construction a fulfillment of their motoring desires.

Two more striking contrasts in the two schools could hardly be obtained than in comparing the new LaSalle with the Chrysler. Aerodynamics calls for a rounded, wide nose. Chrysler has it. But LaSalle does not merely ignore this theory but actually reverses it, with a high, narrow radiator grill and definitely pointed hood line. In its fenders, however, it follows out streamline practice and the combination of the old and new makes a very attractive car.

It has been made a straight eight this year and put in the $1500 class, and the result of this combination of beauty and price, built by Cadillac, is attracting an exceptional amount of attention. Like all General Motors cars it has knee-action front wheels.

Continuing along the lines of aerodynamics, Hudson claims that the main part of air resistance is in the back, the front causing only 25 per cent of the drag. So, outside of its fenders, it ignores the front and slopes out the tail with a modified beaver effect, with the spare tire and wheel housed inside the car proper.

Pierce-Arrow, after its sensational Silver Arrow streamlined car of last year, comes with a distinct modification of this, tending to model the rear off in a sloping fashion but not doing much with the front.

The Hupmobile, in contrast, is using a very distinctive streamline

(Continued on Page 7, Column 8)

Milk Strikes Churn Up New Farm Violence

Chicago Especially Hit When Blockade Keeps Trucks From City

Peace Declared Near

New Federal Policy Seeks to Aid Producers—New York Asks Production Curb

Milk strikes continue to harass the United States.

Battling farmers use violence in their fight to obtain just prices for their milk.

In Chicago, practically no milk entered the city today and there was little over the week-end. This was because of the blockade established by the strikers.

Washington offers a new policy in its milk marketing program to protect producers against unfair competition.

Farmers of New York and New Jersey will meet in Albany tomorrow to try to curb milk production 10 per cent and purge other states of cheap milk competition.

New England has escaped strikes, but not the same conditions that have upset other parts of the country. Farmers in these states are not organized sufficiently to carry out the action taken elsewhere.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 8—With the bulk of this city's milk supply cut off over the week-end, the milk situation here has reached a difficult stage caused by a strike of organized dairy farmers which threatens to continue until independent dealers agree to pay independent producers the same price the organized farmers get.

Today the blockade was strengthened until it became almost perfect. During this strengthening process there was violence in many parts of the city, trucks being intercepted and thousands of quarts of milk spilled in the streets. Nothwithstanding this, it was announced by Mr. A. M. Krahl, director of public relations for pure milk, that he expected a settlement of the strike before many hours.

The long and short of it is that independent dealers have been selling milk at 8 cents a quart, cash and carry, paying independent producers lower than the established wholesale rates. The big dealers who buy from the organized farmers have been charging 10 cents a quart for milk in stores and 11 cents on

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Relief Puckers British Purse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

BRITAIN'S social services today cost the nation about £483,000,000 a year. Twelve years ago they called for but an eighth of that amount.

War pensions and the dole have added vast sums, but all social services have made increased inroads into the public purse.

In 1900 the services cost only about £61,200,000. By 1910, when the Lloyd George National Insurance scheme had begun to operate, this item ran up to £310,000,000.

Comparison with 1910 figures shows that old-age pensions then cost £10,073,049. Now, with labor insurance added, the amount reaches £132,495,000.

Contributions to local authorities which in 1910 called for only £9,445,395 today absorb £45,311,000.

Educational expenses in the same period jumped from £18,651,483 to £51,205,000, while even the law costs rose from £4,442,611 to £15,864,000.

An item, that finds no place in 1910, is the pensions for the fighting forces to the tune of £17,754,000.

No wonder the taxpayer wears a perplexed air!

Reich Dissenters Openly Repudiate Bishop's Decrees

Many Pulpit Utterances Resound in Defense of Articles of Faith

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Jan. 8—Open schism has broken out in the German Evangelical Church. The League of Dissenting Pastors ("Pfarrernotbund") yesterday openly refused to acknowledge decrees of the Reichsbishop, Dr. Ludwig Müller, and decided to stand for "Christianity according to our articles of faith," whatever such opposition costs.

This decision was publicly proclaimed from hundreds of Evangelical pulpits throughout Germany at yesterday morning's services.

The present open breach is intended to clear once and for all the uncertain situation and decide whether Reichsbishop Müller, National Socialist church leader, shall triumph and disciplinary measures be taken against hundreds of pastors, or whether Dr. Müller will surrender and resign.

Revoked Conciliatory Action

The underlying cause for the dissenting pastors' opposition to the Reichsbishop is his proclamation dated Jan. 4 decreeing disciplinary measures against pastors who stir up strife in the churches, and revoking previous decrees of Nov. 16 and Dec. 8 whereby non-Aryans among already ordained pastors and church officials could continue to hold office.

The new decree, after declaring that existing ecclesiastical differences were "destroying the peace and unity of the church and rending asunder necessary coöperation between the church and the National Socialist state as well as endangering the preaching of the gospel and newly-won national unity," laid down certain orders as a safeguard for the German Evangelical Church constitution.

The church services decree, it is emphasized, existed simply for preaching the Gospel, not for furthering church differences. It forbade use of church buildings for discussions of such differences.

Church officials who published attacks upon the church government would be considered guilty of violation of their official duties. Against such offenders disciplinary measures would be taken and they would be suspended from office. During suspension their stipends would be reduced by one-third.

Interpreted as Direct Attack

Dissenting pastors interpreted this proclamation as a definite attack upon themselves. They claimed it threatened the Bible and articles of faith since "bishops and high officials in our churches who have refused publicly to resist paganism which is now menacing our church, and bishops who have been openly accused by pastors and church members of false doctrines continue in office."

The pastors' proclamation paints a black picture of conditions in the German Evangelical Church. The league accuses the Reichsbishop of

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

American System Of Unemployment Relief Criticized

Costly and Inadequate According to Society for Social Security

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—A saving of $70,000,000 a year to Federal taxpayers would be made if Congress set up an adequate system of unemployment insurance instead of continuing to "pour fortunes into the present degrading and inadequate system of doles," according to a letter which has been sent to members of the House of Representatives, the Senate and New York State Legislature by the American Association for Social Security.

"The longer action on unemployment insurance is delayed, the more you prolong the depression, devastate the morale of our people and overburden our already depressed property owners," the association declares. It quotes facts and figures that purport to show that a comprehensive system of insurance against unemployment would call for smaller public expenditures than the sums now being disbursed for unemployment relief from public funds of the Federal Government, states, counties and cities.

Last year, it says, this relief bill amounted to almost $900,000,000 for less than 4,000,000 families without taking into consideration the $300,000,000 worth of surplus pork, cotton, wheat, coal, etc., distributed through the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation.

The states joining the old-age pension ranks last year were Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Indiana, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania and Washington.

State Works Plan Strikes Federal Shoal

Massachusetts Is Ready to Start but United States Funds Are Absent

Issue Is What to Do

Proceeding on Its Own Would Entail Cutting Program and Issuing Bonds

Masssachusetts' ambitious $22,000,000 public works program for 1934 hit a stout snag today in the form of federal administrative red tape.

For the moment at least the jobs of hundreds of the State's needy citizens hang in the balance as state authorities with an unsuccessful effort at calm dignity searched the morning mail for the dollars the Federal Government was supposed to have allocated to Massachusetts to carry on a public works program.

These soudings, made at a legislative committee hearing in the State House, leave legislators in a quandary over whether to abandon the public works plans or to go forward without the 30 per cent assistance of the Federal Government. The latter plan would entail direct financing by the State through the sale of bonds to the public.

Reduction in Jobs

This state action would necessarily result in a heavy reduction of job-creating projects although speakers at the hearing said it would speed up machinery for providing what work is available.

Gov. Joseph B. Ely's recommendation for a change of law to enable the State to sell its bonds to the public instead of the Federal Government was the subject directly under consideration.

Dr. Henry Lefavour, chairman of the emergency public works commission, supported the executive proposal on the grounds that 140 projects have been approved by the State but no money has yet been received as the Federal Government's share of the burden.

It was learned, however, that some federal funds are expected momentarily to meet the cost of the only project in the stat's program upon which federal and local authorities have managed to agree. In addition to speed, economy was a keynote of Dr. Lefavour's address.

His stand gave rise to the consideration of whether or not the state, unaided, could carry on a program to meet the essential improvements. The legislators also seemed in some doubt as to the legality of the State "pulling out" of its contract with Washington.

Under the present law the State would issue 4 per cent bonds and sell them to the Federal Government. This would permit the Government, Dr. Lefavour said, to resell the bonds at a profit to itself. Under the state plan bonds would be sold to the public at less than 3½ per cent. This would bring an estimated saving to the State of $1,500,000.

But in the end the state plan would take fewer persons off the welfare lists.

Patience Tried

It was clearly evident at the hearing that the patience of state authorities has been thoroughly tried by what was termed the "cumbersome machinery of federal aid." No real explanation for the federal delay was given at the hearing, although whisperings around the corridors implied too much politics.

Dr. Lefavour suggested that in drafting an amendment to the existing law the Legislature leave it at the option of the state treasurer to sell the bonds directly to the public or to the Federal Government.

Mr. B. Loring Young, special bond counsel, expressed the opinion that federal grants would be made even if the State sold its bonds to the public.

"I don't think the Federal Government," he said, "contemplates making money on the bonds. I also believe the Government doesn't want to loan any more money than is necessary. I don't know of any more difficult problem that has ever been presented to the Legislature than this one."

He asked that if the amendment is adopted it should apply to all statutes under which cities and towns directly borrow from the Federal Government for public works.

Mr. Charles P. Howard, chairman of the state commission on administration and finance, declared that it would be foolish for the Commonwealth to throw out the entire program. He said the projects are essential and they would throw no heavy burden on the budget this year.

Cloaked Alliance With Law Defiers Traced to Public

'Crime Jungle' Lecture at Brookline Discloses Legal Loopholes

The case of organized crime versus the people of Massachusetts was presented today by Mr. Daniel J. Lyne, member of the special State Crime Commission, at the first of the "Crime Jungle" lectures, in Brookline, under auspices of the Massachusetts Civic League.

Paradoxical as it may seem, the innocent public forms a powerful ally to the criminal's illicit and law-defying practices, Mr. Lyne declared. He startled his listeners by saying that they, though intelligent and altruistic citizens, having a real sense of their social obligations, and endeavoring to inform themselves for more effective public service, are still effective allies of the professional criminal.

The lawyer explained that everyone, lawyer and layman, likes to feel there is every possible human assurance that no man will be punished for a crime of which he is innocent and that every accused person will be certain of receiving fair play whenever he faces a criminal trial.

"We and our ancestors have, therefore," Mr. Lyne continued, "enacted law after law, as particular occasions arose, the direct purpose of which was to make it more

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Financial Scandal Threatens Break In Paris Cabinet

Fraud Charged in Issue of Bonds of Bayonne Credit Municipal

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Jan. 8—Resignation of the French Cabinet is expected tonight as the result of one of the worst financial scandals in recent years.

Public opinion is greatly aroused over the affair of the Bayonne Credit Municipal, a banking establishment which is alleged to have issued half a billion francs' (about $25,000,000) worth of fraudulent bonds through the reported collusion of one Alexander Stavisky with certain municipal and governmental authorities. Joseph Garat, Mayor of Bayonne and a member of the Chamber of Deputies, has been arrested on charges including theft and misappropriation of public funds.

The Cabinet is affected because Albert Dalimier, Minister of Colonies, wrote a letter in 1932 recommending bonds of the Credit Municipal to insurance companies. It is officially stated, however, that he acted in good faith. Nevertheless because the question is certain to be brought before Parliament later in the week it is reliably reported that only M. Dalimier's withdrawal at the Cabinet meeting this evening could avert the Government's resignation.

It is generally agreed, however, that even if the Cabinet resigns, Premier Camille Chautemps will be asked by President Lebrun to form another immediately which will include the same ministers with the exception of M. Dalimier. There is a possibility, however, that M. Edouard Herriot may be added to the Cabinet as Foreign Minister.

Stavisky, alleged promoter of the fraudulent bond sales, shot himself today as police surrounded him in a hidden villa. He has been awaiting trial on charges of fraud since 1926 and a governmental investigation had been ordered to determine responsibility for apparent administrative laxity which has deeply stirred the public and press of the entire country.

Foreigners Forsake Interior of Fukien As Strife Intensifies

HONG KONG, Jan. 8 (AP)—The city of Amoy in rebellious Fukien Province reported today that all foreigners had left the interior of the Province for the coast.

The capital city, Foochow, toward which National Government forces are driving from Nanking and Peiping, remained ominously silent while other Chinese cities attempted to establish communication with it.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 8 (AP) — While Foochow and other cities in revolting Fukien Province were reported isolated today as a result of the National Government's barriers against communication lines, Nanking sources claimed that two columns of Nationalist troops were converging on Foochow, center of the revolutionary forces.

Nanking leaders said rebel chiefs did not know where to turn next, while hundreds of wealthy residents were leaving Foochow for places of safety.

Nanking advices said the advance was marked by heavy fighting in some places and aided by defections of rebel soldiers.

Fees for Parking Instead of Fines Planned in Boston

Fees instead of fines for parking on Boston streets is suggested in the Boston Traffic Commission's annual report for 1933. The Traffic Commissioner, Mr. Joseph A. Conry, does not elaborate on the suggestion.

Whether such a fee would clarify the traffic problem or add further complications to an already complicated situation would seem to depend, according to those with a knowledge of the situation, on the nature of the fee and privileges it would allow.

The report, in commenting on traffic conditions, points to the fine results obtained on Commonwealth Avenue, where traffic lights have been installed. The year preceding the installation of these lights was marked by four fatalities on that thoroughfare. Since the installation there have been none.

Accepting the suggestion of the Crime Commission which would take traffic violations out of the criminal courts, Mr. Conry suggests that the control of parking be taken out of the hands of the police and be transferred to a corps of inspectors working under the Traffic Commission. Such a force, he declares, would keep the area between Massachusetts Avenue and the waterfront clear of illegally parked cars.

Baton of NRA in Same Old Tempo

* * *

But Line-Up of Chorus Changes And Soloists Are Shifting Rôles

* * *

An Intimate Message From Washington

1287 National Press Building
Washington, D. C., Jan. 8

Of all the tunes that have changed during the past two months, none has altered so completely as the one about the NRA. As late as October the Washington sounding board caught a mighty chorus of protest. There was a shrill treble of angry defiance against a wailing bass of desperation that poured in from business and industry—small and large alike. Only organized labor sang the praises of the Blue Eagle and its codes.

Across the length and breadth of the land, business men were muttering "Socialism" and grimly predicting that "something" would be done before they would let the Government run their business for them. In the Monitor office we were "confidentially" informed several times of impending Fascist revolutions, usually to start in Chicago. Henry Ford was a popular hero and Brig.-Gen. Johnson was anathema.

Today we hear a different tune. Business and industry have either stopped protesting or are trying out their voices on a new note of approval while organized labor wails that the NRA has turned against it and the young liberals plead that they are no longer admitted to the NRA's inner councils.

It Always Was Conservative

Don't mistake the meaning of this change in the popular tune. It doesn't mean that the NRA has gone conservative. It does mean that it was never anything but conservative, and the truth is only now becoming apparent. Its radical appearance in the early days was all an illusory myth induced partly by business men who got panicky about labor, and partly by the radical sounding "new deal" phraseology current at the time of its birth. It was the style then to dress all babies in pink ribbons.

But by this time it is perfectly clear to those of us here who watch the NRA work out its salvation day by day that the baby itself didn't know anything about pink ribbons. And just as soon as it was old enough to know what pink ribbons meant it hurriedly threw them away and insisted on dressing itself in less colorful and distinctly conservative raiment.

Just as plainly as he could, General Johnson has written across the face of an hundred codes that the NRA is not out to socialize American business or American industry. Quite to the contrary, he sees as his job the bolstering of the very shaky existing order. To him this means a certain amount of good hard scrubbing around the neck and ears. But it does not mean tearing down and rebuilding, nor does it mean Socialism. There may be Socialism in the Tennessee Valley experiment and in government incursions into the money-lending field but not in the NRA.

The best proof of this lies in the indorsement of the NRA by the steel, lumber and automobile industries. These three can be trusted not to approve of anything that looks like Socialism or government interference. More particularly they can be counted on to be hostile to anything that means giving labor a hand in the running of business and industry. And they are now on record as being thoroughly satisfied with what has happened to them under codes.

Danger Is Seen in "Freezing"

As a matter of fact there is now more danger that the NRA will freeze the business and industrial system in its present form than that it will change it too much. Many old abuses are being wiped out under fair trade practices. Generally speaking competitive factors other than efficiency are being eliminated. Underselling at a loss, loss leaders, premiums and bonuses are all in the discard. One manufacturer can no longer secure an advantage over his competitor by cutting wages.

But these changes don't alter the capitalistic system. On the

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

American Quotas Raised by France

PARIS, Jan. 8 (AP)—France agreed today to increase threefold the quotas on American products as announced for the first of the year.

Apples and pears were not included in the agreements as these two American products already had been provided for in a separate arrangement by which France agreed to import 20,000 metric tons (approximately 44,000,000 pounds) of these fruits before March 31 in exchange for an increased American wine quota.

Tools of the mechanical industry other than those for agriculture, lamps and radio apparatus, also were not included in the quotas.

The Monitor Index

Monday, Jan. 8, 1934

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
News of Sports—Page 6
Financial News—Pages 10 and 11

Features

Events Tonight 4
Radio Time-Table 4
The Children's Page 8
The Home Forum 9
On Keeping One's Courage (With Greek Translation)
Daily Features 13
Editorials 14

Things Present

Perhaps the Postal Giro is the answer to the question whether banks should impose innumerable charges for services. Read the editorial "Paying Bills by Mail."

All who have enjoyed Scott's writings will be interested in some intimate glimpses of the man himself, in "An Artist's Memories of Sir Walter Scott" on the Home Forum page.

If you were to name the great men of Concord, would you think of those the elderly resident mentioned to Mr. Barton? Yes, there are different standards of worth, as you will note in today's Parable of Safed the Sage, on the inside back page.

Good fun is in store for the cut-out fans! Get your scissors and turn to the Children's page.

And Things to Come

Tuesday brings the Progress in Education page and the Home Building and Gardening page.

Our new magazine section makes its second appearance on Wednesday.

Big Increase in Nose Power Promised By High 'Scentage' of New Osmoscope

"Fee Fi Fo Fum" is suggested for the slogan of Prof. Gordon M. Fair's new "osmoscope," a device which greatly increases the "smellability" of the human nose.

It's just as simple as putting on a false mustache. If the cat is missing, the collar button gets lost, or your car isn't where you thought you parked it—there's no need to call the police and get out the bloodhounds. In fact, it looks as though bloodhounds must go out of business.

Merely attach "osmoscope" to nose, wind wire No. 1 around ear A and wire No. 2 around ear B, cross the threshold and delicately test new olfactory ability on the atmosphere, carefully adjusting pump X until the result gives the proper indicationary stimulus which means you are on the right scent.

"At present," says Professor Fair of the Sanitary Engineering Department, Harvard University, "the immediate use of the osmoscope is to test the purity or alleged impurities of water."

The new mechanism was invented after "golden nosed" individuals, persons with exceptionally high-powered olfactories, were discovered to be growing annually more difficult to find. It will mean that much difficult and expensive chemical analysis work can be done by merely installing a mechanical supplement to the permanent olfactory organs of investigators, thereby cutting down running expenses and reducing overhead. Chemicals and bulky spectroscopic equipment can be scrapped.

The osmoscope is said to be 100,000 times more efficient for detecting some substances, particularly organic smells, than the methods of spectroscopic or chemical analysis.

The human nose gets tired very quickly, say the experts, and that is what people mean when they say, "I am used to the odor and can't smell it." They really mean that protracted smelling has tired the olfactory organ and exhausted the power to recognize that particular odor.

The mechanical nose saves the human nose from fatigue through the simple mechanism of an air pump operated by a mercury piston. It is filled in the first place with pure air and then the smell to be analyzed is trapped and pumped in.

"It is so powerful, says Professor Fair, "that one two-hundred-billionth part of a milligram of Skatol in 50 cubic centimeters of air can be detected." Skatol was explained to be a liquid of extremely vile odor, so vile that one gram distributed in the earth's atmosphere would make the African Bushman and Mongolian farmer raise their noses with Mgs. Spendollars and remark about it.

'Strike Is Initiated By Cuban Teachers

HAVANA, Jan. 8 (AP) — Public school teachers of Cuba initiated an island-wide strike at the opening of classes today, protesting two recent salary cuts and nonpayment of back wages.

Havana railway workers, meanwhile, awaited the United Railway's answer to their demands, threatening to strike within 72 hours if they are not granted.

An estimated 25,000 doctors, nurses, internes and hospital employees awaited only executive committee orders to begin a strike.

Saar 'German Front' Complains of Pressure

SAARBRUCKEN, Ger., Jan. 8 (AP) —The "German front," which embraces all political parties in the Saar Valley except the Communists and Socialists, sent a memorial to the League of Nations Jan. 6 complaining that the French Mine Administration is exerting an unpermissible pressure upon German miners to send their children to French schools.

Toronto Gets 23 New Industries During 1933

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Jan. 8—During the year 1933, Toronto acquired 23 new industries, according to the recent report of the Toronto Industrial Commission, all but two being of outside origin.

Employment was given to 493 persons, and 207,600 feet of factory floor space used that had previously been unoccupied. In 1932, new industries numbered 18, with employment for 395 persons.

Products of the new industries include automotive, food, paper, rubber and refractory products, chemicals, cleansing preparations, footwear, waxes and polishes, printing inks and yarns.

LaGuardia Puts Trust in Public To Win Powers

(Continued from Page 1)

was picked for the governorship by both President Rooseevlt, author of the "New Deal" program in the nation, and Alfred E. Smith, whose reputation as a sponsor of liberal legislation was made in the Executive Mansion in Albany, has raised the banner for the forces arrayed to give battle to the reform régime in New York City.

Political observers here today see only one line of offense and defense for Mayor LaGuardia against this Triple Entente of Tammany, the Republican Old Guard and Governor Lehman—an appeal over the heads of the politicians who oppose him, directly to the voters from whom he received the mandate on Nov. 7 for his program. Failing in it, he must compromise. His letter to the Governor today, refuting the charge that he aims at setting up a dictatorship in New York City, means that he has taken up the gauge of battle and the war is on.

Those who know Mayor LaGuardia best, remembering the courage and initiative with which he has pursued the paths of social and political reform as a member of the Progressive bloc in Congress, are confident he will fight to the finish along the lines projected in his plenary economy powers bill.

The Mayor's problem in a city so mired in the tradition of machine politics as New York is made infinitely difficult by the non-political creed of his Administration. This launches his experiment on an uncharted sea, with the party compass scrapped at the start in the belief that his responsibility is that of handing the government of the city back to the people—not merely passing it on to another political group.

Count on Public Opinion

While the Tammany-Old Guard-Lehman opposition constitutes the majority political instrumentality in the State and possesses the full-blown power that implies, developments in the last year have shown that a minority may rally a more powerful force through a mobilization of public opinion. This is what the Fusion leaders believe they did on Nov. 7, and it is Mayor LaGuardia's conviction that, in burning his political bridges, he has this opinion back of him, thoroughly aroused to the issue at stake. This belief must now have its first test.

The situation is complicated, however, by the battle that is on in Albany between Mr. Macy and the Old Guard over the reëlection of Fred W. Hammond as Clerk of the Assembly. If Mr. Macy prevents the reëlection of Mr. Hammond, whom he charges with being the tool of persons who would put private above public interest in legislative affairs, he will have won a victory of far-reaching implications. It would place him in a position not only to crack the whip over Republican recalcitrants in the Assembly who would negative New York City reform legislation, but make his influence count even among his political enemies.

Short of such a victory, the fat will be in the fire in so far as Mr. Macy is able to get any legislation whatever through the 157th Legislature.

Thus has the fight between the old and the new political thought in the Republican Party in the Empire State become inextricably linked with the movement for New York City charter revision and the request for plenary economy powers for the Fusion Mayor.

He Keeps His Head

In the face of these initial setbacks, Mayor LaGuardia is preserving a dignified poise new to observers of his character and augurring well that he will be able to achieve at least the major objectives he so earnestly desires. He is getting 100 per cent coöperation from his department heads, with a result that City Hall and the municipal building are connected by a bridge of effective teamwork such as patronage and favors never built out of district politician timber.

Further, in all these departments, in the majority membership of his Board of Estimate and in the president's chair of the Aldermanic Chamber there is a responsiveness to public opinion new to this city. The aldermanic majority, which is Tammany and will remain Tammany, and four votes in the Estimate Board represent the only obstructive elements in his official family.

The fact remains as clear as on the day when the Fusion Mayor took office, however, that under his nonpolitical policy, the Jericho walls of the politicians can be laid low only by force of public opinion. Only this will enable him to fulfill the nonpartisan pledge upon which he was elected. It is yet to be seen how effectively he can call upon it again—whether the proverbial short memory of New York City voters will be the rock upon which his experiment will crash.

Can He Hold His Public?

New York is a city of moods and impulses, tolerant of laissez-faire government, impatient of its problems and quick to turn upon its idols. Like old Rome, it craves the spectacle, and, like Faust, excitement. The fight in Mayor LaGuardia and his forthrightness captured its imagination last November, and if he fights hard now when the gauge of battle is laid on the steps of City Hall, he may be able to hold the attention of the city's 7,000,000 and use the influence these represent to the real weal of the people.

His acute awareness of what waits to be done is to be read into the record of his first week at City Hall. This has seen meetings of the Board of Estimate not only begin on time, but move expeditiously; a full day's work and over for officials, a $150,000 slash in the administrative pay roll, a Commissioner of Accounts moving rapidly to take the measurements of all departments for waste, corruption and inefficiency; and Aldermanic President demanding that his chamber make itself a city-wide body and not a collection of district errand boys, a police department put on a military basis with war declared on public enemies of every kind, an investigation into Tammany's last-minute motor bus awards on which a taxpayers' suit for fraud is pending, a bill to merge the special sessions and magistrates' courts—the first time a Mayor of the city has moved to effect sweeping court reforms—and the drafting of the plenary powers bill.

In short administrative machinery already is going at full speed, with an executive, who, wide-awake to the political realities of his position, is laying his plans singly to what was the paramount issue of his campaign—the establishment of a nonpartisan government in New York City and the overthrow of the system of party control responsible for its precarious fiscal condition today.

South Africa Reports Better Jobless Outlook

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pretoria, S. Af.

REPORTS on unemployment from various centers of South Africa are regarded as distinctly encouraging. Many of the Europeans who found temporary work on roads and irrigation schemes have hurried back to their farms now that the drought has broken.

The Cabinet is considering a report by a special sub-committee on unemployment, the adoption of which will mean the initiation of a comprehensive unemployment policy.

Proud of Big Families

North Carolina claims statistics prove its average family as larger than that of any other state.

Unwitting Ally Of Criminals Seen in People

(Continued from Page 1)

difficult to convict anybody accused of crime. Each of these laws at the time of its enactment rested upon a sound principle. Conditions change and new safeguards are adopted to meet these changed conditions, but we nevertheless oppose strenuously and even violently any effort to modify the old laws which were enacted to meet the conditions which have passed.

"The result is that we have today a great body of law originally designed for protection of the innocent which in fact has become a shield for the guilty and a field for the strategy of loophole-lawyers."

Success of the criminal in his chosen career would not be possible without the assistance of these numerous and powerful allies, Mr. Lyne went on. If a criminal is bold and ruthless, a large part of the noncriminal public does not regard him with entire disfavor, and to many people such a criminal is actually a hero.

Recruits for Criminal Ranks

The public press and the moving pictures reflect this public attitude, he said, and the consequent publicity given to criminal exploits results in many young recruits to the professional criminal ranks.

"This result," Mr. Lyne declared, "is not changed by the fact that the gangster moving picture usually ends with a brief pointed moral and that the newspaper's editorial page deplores the conditions which its other pages record. Neither the screen nor the press can justly be blamed for this situation; both of them are in business to give the public what the public wants."

Too long has the criminal been looked upon by a sympathetic public as an "underdog," the crime commission member asserted. Quite on the contrary, he is the "upperdog." The professional criminal is the beneficiary of this public attitude, but the sympathy which the gangster gets when he finally has to face his trial is based upon a false premise.

"It is not the criminal who is the underdog in the constant warfare which is waged between organized crime and society. It is the representatives of law and order who find themselves constantly on the defensive rather than the criminals."

Unfamiliarity With Procedure

Mr. Lyne blamed the utter unfamiliarity with the details of criminal practice, both by the public and lawyers, as the reason underlying the widespread attitude of sympathy for professional criminals and hostility to law enforcement officers.

In revealing some of the common criminal procedures in avoiding the law, Mr. Lyne said that the really professional criminal is prosecuted for very few of his crimes. He has powerful political connections, which in turn aid him with the police, often affected by political influences.

The maze of technicalities necessary before a criminal is actually tried in the higher courts he implied is most advantageous to the criminal in his unceasing effort to escape jail and justice. From the issuance of warrants and summonses down to the presentation of evidence before the Grand Jury, everything is in the criminal's favor. A clever lawyer can in the majority of cases "beat the law," he contended.

Cites Refusal to Testify

Mr. Lyne pointed to the right of a defendant in refusing to be called as a witness in the criminal proceeding against him, as evidenced in the recent Gustin case.

"Something should be done to make the contest with organized crime a more even one," he asserted. "Once the public realizes the fact that the criminal is the 'upperdog' and that the public is actually the 'underdog,' professional criminals will be deprived of the sympathy which helps them secure their freedom today. The present machinery is cumbersome, and the determination of guilt involves a great waste of time and duplication of effort."

What can be done about it? Mr. Lyne asked. At the outset, he offered, "we must be careful that nothing of real value is junked. Those safeguards which are necessary for the friendless innocent defendant in a criminal case must be preserved at any cost."

Defends Trial by Jury

He agreed that the right to a jury trial in criminal cases should be preserved but stated that the present criminal machinery encourages defendants to claim trials by jury.

In 1932 more than one-half of the criminal defendants claimed a jury trial when there was really no disputed fact to be determined. They did this because they know that as a result of the crowded condition of the court dockets, district attorneys and judges will be compelled to hold "bargain days," at which guilty pleas can be traded for mild sentences.

In summing up how the crime problem may best be met in Massachusetts, Mr. Lyne recommended that the office of Attorney-General be made an appointive rather than an elective office, which would take politics out of the position. He also urged that a prosecutor-general be appointed by the Governor to supervise criminal law enforcement.

LaGuardia Lashes Tammany In Bristling Letter to Lehman

Mayor Defends Demand for Plenary Powers and Tells Lehman He's Partially Responsible for New York's Difficult Financial Problem

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia's reply to Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's charge that the Fusion Mayor of New York City is seeking dictatorial powers under the guise of economy action is before the Governor today. It is a communication such as no Governor of the Empire State ever got from the head of a municipality and indicates indubitably that Mayor LaGuardia is fairly entitled to the sobriquet of "the Fighting Air Major" earned by him in the World War. In its fierce striking out at the political sophistry which he employs, the Governor joins Tammany obstructionists who would hamper the Mayor's efforts to institute a sound city economy here.

Strongly defending the economy powers which the Board of Estimate has asked the Legislature to confer upon him in order to balance the city's budget by Feb. 1 so that advantage may be taken of the offer of the Federal Government to lend the city $23,000,000, Mayor LaGuardia lays the charge of partial responsibility for the financial position in which New York is placed squarely on Governor Lehman's doorstep.

"Bluntly, the citizens of New York and their elected officials are not now masters of their own fancies," he says. "Because of the city's needs, you found it necessary last summer to call the bankers to your home and to direct a negotiation which pledged virtually all its revenues to prevent the city from defaulting on its commitments. An agreement was there reached, known as the bankers' agreement. You thereupon summoned the Legislature into special session to give it statutory approval.

"It is difficult to find a distinction between the conditions of that agreement and any equity receivership or any ordinary assignment for the benefit of creditors. The very terms of the agreement itself impose upon the city an annual item of about $57,000 amortization to be added in our budget to the $164,000,000 already required in interest and sinking-fund charges on debts of previous administrations. . . ."

Only Way Out

Mayor LaGuardia declares that the plenary powers bill is the only way out at this time, since it is only through heavy cuts in municipal spending that the budget can be balanced. Further borrowing is impossible, he asserts, because of the bar to such financing—either private or public—which Governor Lehman himself was chiefly instrumental in erecting in the bankers' agreement.

In this connection, it was recalled today that Mayor LaGuardia protested throughout his campaign against the "credit straitjacket" in which the bankers' agreement placed the city.

At the same time the Fusion Mayor strikes repeatedly at the Democratic rule which engineered New York City finances to the verge of bankruptcy.

"I have been in office but one week," he says, "yet every day reveals new difficulties.

"You talk about a dictatorship. None has been proposed. I am seeking sound city management. Prudent business men throughout the country recognize it as business management. Politicians call it dictatorship.

"The program we have presented seems to us, as the directors of the municipal corporation, to be absolutely necessary to relieve the City of New York from a dictatorship which you shared in creating.

"The citizens ended the political dictatorship at the last election. It is our purpose to end the financial dictatorship by courageous, drastic and effective action made possible by the economy bill.

"The sooner power is given to discharge entrenched political drones in office and the sooner pay-roll padding can be permanently eliminated, the quicker salary cuts can be restored to loyal and hard-working city employees.

"We cannot effect economies with platitudes, nor can be balance the budget with an essay.

"The whole heart of the matter is not in reopening the budget, but in eliminating unnecessary expenses."

City Near Ruin

Administering the city on borrowed money has brought it to the verge of financial ruin, he continues, adding that he is "seeking to put it on a cash, pay-as-you-go basis."

"The sooner the budget is balanced, the less money the city will have to pay to bankers and the less money property owners will have to pay to the city," he says.

"I would rather save a home than a politician."

Mayor LaGuardia characterizes Governor Lehman's dictatorship charge as "hollow mockery to the overburdened home-owner, taxpayer, rent-payer and wage-earner, . . . who for more than a decade have suffered under as cruel and vicious a secret political dictatorship as has ever existed in an American community."

"They know and you know and I know that it is possible to give them relief," he continues.

The powers asked by him, he stresses, "are to be exercised in the broad light of day" and "are only for the purpose of an emergency to expire less than nine months hence when the preparation of a new budget will begin." In the interval, he says, they will be "subject to the control of public opinion and the legislative departments of both the State and Municipal Governments."

He dismisses as futile any attempt to get the Board of Aldermen, still Tammany-controlled, to do anything constructive in the way of municipal economy, recalling in this connection the "scandalous indifference to public needs" of the Tammany Mayoralty which preceded his.

The Governor has before him today, he continues, in the action of his own party colleagues in the Legislature in emulating the New York City Parks Consolidation Bill "for the avowed purpose of seizing park patronage" an indication of what would happen were the Governor's alternative to the plenary powers bill—a series of legislative acts in Albany—accepted.

"With an exhibition like that before you," he continues, "need I point out to you what would happen if the intricate provisions of the city budget were opened piecemeal to that kind of political logrolling? Neither of us has the slightest illusion as to political realities here.

"The two measures urged upon me by your letter will not result in balancing the budget. They may result in a default under the bankers' agreement, and they can hardly fail to end in a financial wreck."

With regard to Governor Lehman's reference to the "orderly means" by which he was able to rub out the state deficit of $114,000,000, Mayor LaGuardia reminds that he was "able to increase taxes."

"What I want to avoid is new taxes if possible and I am determined to protect the school system," he said.

Mayor LaGuardia voices keen disappointment that this problem "should have been injected into the field of political maneuvering," adding that the Governor must have been aware that his letter will be so construed.

"I renew my suggestion for a conference on this subject at any time and at any place that would suit your convenience," he says, "though it must be realized that the primary responsibility in the conduct of the city finances must rest on me. That responsibility I assume. Whoever wishes it may have the political credit."

Music

Pension Fund Concert

Sir Edward Elgar's Violin Concerto was the centerpiece of the concert given yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall by the Boston Symphony Orchestra in aid of its Pension Fund. This concerto had never before been played at a concert of the Boston orchestra, and it had been heard only once before in this city, although it was written nearly a quarter of a century ago. Mr. Jascha Heifetz was the soloist on the present occasion.

Elgar's Concerto, to one hearing it for the first time, seemed a musically interesting contribution to the literature of the violin. That is to say, it is well constructed, and from the viewpoint of technical composition the work of a master hand. It is at the same time essentially lyrical in its substance, and consequently holds considerable popular appeal. The work is symphonic in structure, but the solo instrument, although it does not dominate, has a fair allotment of displayful passages, calculated to appeal to the admirers of a virtuoso technique.

On the other hand, the concerto has obvious shortcomings. Its thematic material is never distinguished, and often it is downright banal. Yet the composer appears to be so fond of his themes that he tends to insist upon them to the point of boredom. Several of his melodies have the flavor of folk songs—but the kind of folk song that would adapt itself to the slow movement of a "New World" Symphony or even to a musical comedy number. The rhythmical interest of the work is slight. And although the composer is a master of composition he is by no means a master of orchestral color. On the whole, we cannot be surprised that this concerto has not been more popular, nor can we feel that it is likely to become one of the major items of the violin repertory.

The performance was brilliant, and Mr. Heifetz, Dr. Koussevitzky and the orchestra all deservedly shared in a prolonged ovation.

The concert opened with the "Meistersinger" Prelude, which had an eloquent proclamation, somewhat marred by too much emphasis on the kettledrums. After the intermission the Brahms Three Hungarian Dances were played with a dazzling virtuosity seldom equaled even by this orchestra. The Ravel "Bolero" was the final number.

L. A. S.

People's Symphony Orchestra

For the fifth concert of the People's Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Fabien Sevitzky, conductor, arranged the following program: Handel, Concerto Grosso No. 17 in G minor with solo instruments played by Messrs. MacDonald, Pacini and Zimbler; Hill, "Stevensoniana"; Cesana, "Negro Heaven," and Franck, Symphony.

Even the most casual listener must have been impressed with the virtues of the People's Symphony as exhibited yesterday. To one who has followed the varying fortunes of the orchestra during the past decade or more, its present performance is indeed revealing. Mr. Sevitzky has apparently succeeded in convincing his men that slipshod performances will not be tolerated and although doubtless no one recognizes more completely than he the present irregularities of the organization, there are none which may not eventually be corrected. Since the last concert, the orchestra has strengthened in all its choirs, although the weaker brethren among the woodwinds are still in evidence upon occasion; but as a whole, the ensemble is vastly improved. Climaxes are solidly built and pianissimo passages are played with a tone quality which carries to every part of the hall.

Interest centered somewhat in "Negro Heaven," a sort of musical ecphonesis which attempts to portray the Negro in his various moods. A full complement of instruments best adapted to the interpretation of symphonic jazz is called for, and only an orchestra of symphonic proportions could do the piece justice. It is singularly free from the absurdities usually perpetrated in the name of Negro portraiture and its themes carry the authentic flavor of Negro melody. The piece came to a thrilling performance, although the best work of the afternoon was offered in the Handel Concerto. Not for many years has this orchestra played with such finesse. A brilliant performanse.

The "Stevensoniana" by Professor Hill proved interesting in musical content and interpretation, with orchestra, conductor and composer sharing in the applause. A notable performance of the Franck Symphony closed a concert of distinction.

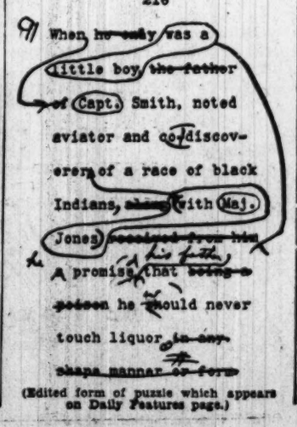
G. M. S.

Snyder Conviction Upheld

Conviction of Herman Snyder of Boston, found guilty of slaying James M. Kiley, a somerville gas station attendant, was affirmed by United States Supreme Court today, according to word received here from Washington. The tribunal held he was denied no constitutional rights in being prevented from accompanying the jury to the scene of the crime.

The Editor's Puzzle

216


When he only was a
little boy the father
of Capt. Smith, noted
aviator and co-discov-
erer of a race of black
Indians, shook with Maj.
Jones) escaped from him
his faith
A promise that being a
poison he should never
touch liquor in any
shape manner or form

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)

Fusion Mayor Tells How to Avert Ruin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Jan. 8

MAYOR LaGUARDIA'S reply to Governor Lehman's letter charging him with seeking dictatorial powers in New York State sets forth the following main points:

Plenary Powers Bill is the only way out, thanks to "credit strait-jacket" now in existence.

No dictatorship is being sought by the Fusion Mayor, but he points to "cruel and vicious" Tammany rule as real dictatorship.

Special powers are asked for period of nine months only, until new budget must be prepared.

Fusion Administration is seeking to put New York City on "pay-as-you-go" basis.

Eliminating unnecessary expense is of first importance, rather than reopening budget.

City is near ruin and drastic changes must be rushed.

Coöperative Banks Oppose Central Fund To Guaranty Shares

Opposition to the proposed legislation to set up a large fund to be held by the Coöperative Central Bank for guaranteeing shares in Massachusetts' coöperative banks is being voiced by a group of 23 cooperative banks.

The committee representing the banks, which have total assets of more than $85,000,000, declares that the withholding of a fund of $5,000,000 to $15,000,000 would mean 1500 to 4500 fewer home mortgages the banks could grant.

"As this financing of homes is the principal function of these banks," the statement said, "this group believes that such legislation would place an unnecessary hardship upon home owners of the state during a year, when, from all indications, there will be a definite and heartening trend toward an increase in home ownership."

The desired protection, the group believes, is furnished by membership in the Federal Home Loan Bank system, without tying up any of the individual bank's funds. Pointing to the strength of Massachusetts' cooperative bank system, the statement said that in 57 years the losses have amounted only to two thousandths of one per cent of the coöperative banks' assets of $500,000,000.

First Cousin to Rain Stops Coastal Shipping

New England shore dwellers have been going around in a fog and it isn't due to a sudden flood of 1934 income tax blanks. Dense fog, first cousin to a winter rain in these seabound latitudes, has brought coastal shipping to a standstill.

Few ships have been moving along the New England coast since Friday. A few passenger vessels from abroad groped their way to port over the week-end but not without narrow escapes to some. The liner Washington, feeling her way past Nantucket Shoals, fouled the Nantucket South Shoals lightship and left the famous outpost of American sea travel with her blinking masthead bonnets badly askew. The lightship remained afloat.

Brenton Reef Lightship, likewise had a close call when a fishing schooner poked her nose into the vessel that guards the shoals off the entrance to Narragansett Bay. The schooner came in leaking. The White Star liner Britannic crept in from Liverpool with reports that the fog was the worst in years. Some of her passengers didn't seem disturbed by the murky conditions. They spoke with an English accent.

Union College Shuts Gates To Greek Letter Societies

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 8 (AP)—Honorary Greek letter societies are "on the way out" at Union College.

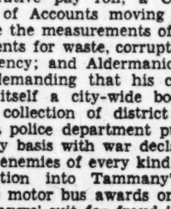
Announcement has been made that Mr. Edward Ellery, acting president had barred Pi Delta Pusilon, national honorary journalistic fraternity, from the Union campus and college activities. Pi Gamma Nu, national honorary social science society, is slated for elimination, so far as Union is concerned, next September. These decisions are reported to be based on recommendations made after an investigation by Prof. Frederick L. Bronner of the history department.

FASHIONABLE NEW ARRIVALS
for Immediate and Southern Wear
. . . Also our splendid line of $3 and $5 Hats that delight our customers.
Hanley-Hélène-Leonard Inc.
Biltmore Hotel
Providence, R. I.

VISIT Anton's
Rhode Island's Leading Hairdressers
PROVIDENCE NEWPORT
Also, Francis Beauty Salon
1630 Alton Road, Miami Beach

Delicious 45c Luncheons at the
"GOOD LUCK" TEA AND COFFEE SHOPPE
63 Washington St., Providence
Formerly Women's Republican Club Restaurant
NOW OPEN TO ALL
Luncheons 75c to 45c
Served from 11:30 to 2:30. Home Cooking Specialized. Delicious Home-Made Salads, Cakes and Pies. A Quiet Place to Rest and Lunch.

Shepard
The Winter Series of
Thunderbolts
—Is Now In Full Swing
THUNDERBOLTS are values so great that they fairly flash and boom with economy.
THUNDERBOLTS feature only NEW fashion-right merchandise, specially purchased.
THUNDERBOLTS maintain our regular standard of quality and style.

Miller & Rhoads
"THE SHOPPING CENTER"
Sixth and Grace
RICHMOND, VA.

a welcome gift always
Martex Towels
with the long life endurance

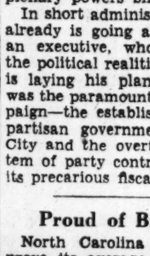
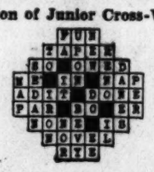
Sydnor & Hundley

108 E. Grace St.
RICHMOND
VIRGINIA
FURNITURE
RUGS
DRAPERIES
SHADES
LINOLEUMS

Photo-engraver
wanted, fully conversant with all branches of the art as related to newspaper work, and capable of taking full charge of a department, figuring cost, handling labor, etc.
Reply stating experience and giving complete information as to present and past connections, salary, etc. Box B-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Solution of Junior Cross-Word



Pruitt & Zimmerman
(incorporated)
REGISTERED PLUMBERS
ROOFERS
ELECTRICIANS
LOCKSMITHS
HEATING
Distributor for R-S OIL BURNERS
Phones Columbia 2806—2807
2438 18th Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

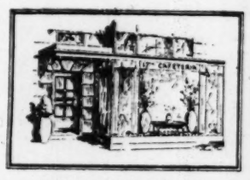
Avignone Freres
1777 Columbia Road
CATERERS
CONFECTIONERS
Ice Creams and Fancy Ices
Pastries and Candies
DINE in our delightful Mezzanine Dining Room
Enjoy the varied cuisine of a distinguished French chef.
SUNDAY DINNER, $1.00
During the Week, 75c
WASHINGTON, D. C.

JANUARY SALES
In all Departments. Clearance of our own stocks and underprice purchases at big savings.
KING'S PALACE
810-818 7th St., Washington, D.C.

ONE-STOP SERVICE
GAS, OILS, TIRES, BATTERIES
PARKWAY FILLING STATION
18TH and PARK ROAD, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
GREASING, WASHING, PARKING
ROAD WORK Phone Col. 6554

SALE
St. Albans Suits, Tuxedos and Overcoats
$25.50
Extra Trousers for the Suits, $4
"The Young Men's Shop"
1319-1321 F St., Washington, D. C.

Thompson's Dairy
HIGH QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS
2012 11th Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Phone Decatur 1400


17th Cafeteria
724 17th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
One block west of The White House
HOME COOKING
Breakfast 25c-35c
Luncheon 35c-50c
Dinner a la Carte
Fresh Vegetables

Telegraph Your Flower Orders
FLOWERS
The Gift of Beauty and Understanding
We take pride in offering you an individualized flower service in the modern mode.
Gude's
MAIN STORE. 1212 F ST.
Phone National 4278
Other Gude Bros. Co. Flower Shops at
3103 14th Street 5016 Conn. Avenue
1124 Conn. Avenue
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00, six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

The Allies' Inn
1703 New York Avenue
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Breakfast Luncheon Dinner
GUEST ROOMS

WOODWARD & LOTHROP
10th, 11th, F and G Streets, Washington
Let Our Manufacturing Division
Weather-Strip Your Home
—and make porch enclosures to keep out the chilly drafts that make your fuel costs mount and cause your family much discomfort. All the work will be done by our own skilled workmen, employing the methods that our years of experience in hundreds of Washington homes have proven to be the best. Telephone DIstrict 5300—we will call to estimate (without obligation to you).

Penn. Avenue at 8th — Kann's — WASHINGTON D. C.
A Hand-Picked Group of Misses' New
DRESSES
Ready Tomorrow
$7.95
—The meticulous care with which this group of dresses was selected has given us "the cream of the crop" for this special sale. They're made of fine crepes, mossy sheers, metal threaded fabrics, velvety finished crepes, prints, and plain combinations. Distinctive details include petal necklines, adjustable gilets, sheer lingerie touches, glittering pins, and buckles. In the new high shades, pastels, black and white.
Misses' and Women's Sizes.
OTHER JANUARY SALE GROUPS at $4, $6, $8 and $12
KANN'S—SECOND FLOOR

HIGHEST QUALITY
Milk, Cream and Cottage Cheese . . . .
Chestnut Farms Dairy is internationally known as "The World's Model" . . . an honor won purely because of the SUPERIOR QUALITY . . . the dependable SAFETY . . . the absolute PURITY of its products. Use them EVERY DAY in your cooking . . . and ask for them by name.

EXTRA QUALITY—NO EXTRA COST!
CHESTNUT FARMS DAIRY
Washington, D. C. DEcatur 1011

Colonel Howe and Secretaries Do Little White House Comedy

Big Magazine Man Wants His Public to Know What President Eats, but Snapper Rests on the Ceremony of 'Coming Over'

By Richard L. Strout

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Some day somebody will write the great American drama about the White House. No spot upon the American political scene is half so picturesque.

Much of its atmosphere is pure theater, from the troupe of checker-playing newspaper men who constantly jump from their seats in the anteroom to interview some new celebrity, to the glittering diplomatic receptions in its stately interior, and the presidential family life that goes on, day in, day out, in the upper chambers—the while the lower floor is a sort of national museum for tourists who flutter in and out a good part of the time.

When this proposed drama is finally written, it is suggested that one scene, perhaps the opening one, shall be staged according to the following tentative lines. Readers can amplify the outlined dialogue to their own satisfaction:

Scene—Anteroom to the office of Louis McHenry Howe, dubbed "Colonel" by the Governor of Kentucky, situated in the west or executive wing of the White House.

Three Distinct Parts

A word should be said about the White House itself. This is really three buildings, the historic stone structure in the center, painted white; its east wing used as an entrance hall for formal receptions, and its west wing comprising the business offices of the President and his staff. Colonel Howe's office is in the west wing, and the windows of this particular anteroom look out upon the colonnaded passage, or terrace leading over from the central White House. If anybody came down this walk, the audience would see him through the windows. The walk is not visible from the street out beyond; in fact, our supposed audience is privileged to take a little peep behind the scene, as Pennsylvania Avenue knows it, into the inner life of a President.

The anteroom is occupied by two young women, Colonel Howe's secretaries, and by a Negro messenger. The clock points to 10:30. As the curtain rises the telephone rings, and subsequent conversations are interrupted by ministrations to three or four receivers on the desks.

Enter left: Prosperous looking stranger. He introduces himself.

The Big Magazine

Stranger—"I'm Victor Prittwitz of the Universal Home Magazine; you know, The Universal Magazine, with 2,000,000 circulation. I want to arrange a feature series about White House cooking. Tens of thousands of housewives today are interested in the President's cuisine. . . ."

Secretary—"His what?"

The stranger explains at some length. It is perhaps of interest to note that in the course of his remarks he declares it would aid Mr. Roosevelt politically to have his gustatory preferences publicized.

Secretary (polite but impersonal)—"Colonel Howe hasn't come over yet"—the audience will get used to this phrase "come over"—"he'll be here any minute now."

Stranger (impressed)—"Oh, you mean he's with the President?"

Secretary—"Yes, over at the House"—she means, of course, the White House—"he goes there every morning."

Stranger—"Oh, that's the bed-chamber cabinet the papers talk about, isn't it? With Mr. Howe, the budget director, Mr. Moley and, and—!"

Secretary (yawning)—"The papers have funny names for things, don't they?" (telephone rings) "If you look out of the window you'll see him come by in a minute."

Stress on the Pronoun

Stranger—"Oh—you mean him?"

Secretary—"Yes, any minute now."

A little man enters unobtrusively, and casts a shrewd look about the office. The stranger is explaining about the Universal Magazine all over again, and pays no attention. He wants to see only Colonel Howe, and the President. The secretary thinks it can be arranged, but Colonel Howe will be busy after he "comes over." The stranger had better leave his hotel address and telephone; she will call him back. She is a very competent secretary. Exit stranger.

Secretary (in motherly way)—"You mustn't come in like that, Mr. Howe! They'll catch you again, like that 'Better Babies' woman . . . I suppose we'll give him five minutes?"

Colonel Howe—"What is it?"

Secretary—"President's food; what he eats."

Colonel Howe looks at her; she nods. He nods.

Secretary—"At 11:15 then, and mind you're here!"

Colonel Howe nods again.

It is a routine matter. This is the faithful friend and the confidant of Mr. Roosevelt for almost a quarter of a century. Invariably Colonel Howe refers to him as "Franklin" and his devotion is absolute. His face is lined and his deep-set eyes are meditative, giving him a gnome-like appearance.

All Just Like a Family

You might think at first that his secretaries bully him; but you would be mistaken. They have merely worked together many years now and talk as familiarly as members of a family.

A less martial "Colonel" would be hard to find. Louis Howe has his own secure place in the Roosevelt family's affections; in this instance he launches into an anecdote relating to an adventure of the day before. In the midst of it the second secretary interrupts:

"Look, they're coming over!"

And now the audience gets its thrill. Through the big window they see the brief ceremony that begins the Official White House day, that follows the bedside breakfast conferences. This is the ceremony of "coming over."

A secret service man comes briskly down the walk. He is smiling. There follows a wheel chair, pushed by Gus Gennerich, the President's bodyguard. He is smiling, too. In the chair sits a big man, with a big chin and a wide mouth. Only the upper part of this man is visible through the window to the audience, but the head and shoulders are those of an athlete. The head is uplifted, animated, gay. They are all laughing at something, but they are not letting it interfere with their quick, business-like advance.

Always in a Hurry

Following, comes Mr. Stephen Early and Mr. Marvin H. McIntyre, both, like Colonel Howe, former newspaper men, and now presidential secretaries, and bearing as such metal baskets of correspondence. They are all past in an instant, but the audience retains a sort of post-impression of a friendly energetic group surrounding a leader, invigorated and made merry by his presence.

("Steve" Early enters the anteroom briskly, with the animation of the "coming over" ceremony still upon him.)

Mr. Early: "Got to have that paper in half an hour! Says he must have it. Have to rush it through, Colonel! C'mon now, have to get going!"

Colonel Howe (grumpily): "Always in a hurry! Worst of it is, he won't use the statement when we give it to him. That last one we sent over came back so the typists couldn't read it!"

Why They Write

There is more of this family discussion. It revolves upon the folly of a President who writes his own statements. It is couched in words that show the critics are at heart hero-worshipers. That is the atmosphere of the White House secretariat today.

Pronouns that refer to Mr. Roosevelt receive a mental capitalization. It is a form of adulation not vouchsafed the previous resident by enigmatic Lawrence Richey; nor given to the Vermonter before him by anecdotal "Ted" Clark. It is the more impressive coming from the paternal Colonel Howe, and the debonair "Steve." They are lost in reflection a minute; then one of them sums it up.

Mr. Early: "It amounts to this, Colonel: He gets us to write statements, just so he'll know what he doesn't want to say!"

They look glumly at each other for a minute; then their countenances yield, as they realize that Mr. Early has unwittingly made a really profound remark. A fond smile of hero-worship comes into their expression. The telephone rings again.

The curtain falls.

The Great American Drama Opens With a Comedy

Lower Left, The Christian Science Monitor. Upper Left and Right, © Underwood. Lower Center and Lower Right, Wide World

Stage Is Set, Actors Await Cues

Top Left—Dining Room in the White House. Upper Right—Intimate Corner of the White House Private Grounds. Lower Left—Col. Louis M. Howe, Secretary to President Roosevelt. Lower Center—Stephen T. Early, of Roosevelt Secretarial Staff. Lower Right—Lawrence Richey, Secretary to President Hoover.

Milk Strikes Churn Up Fresh Violence

(Continued from Page 1)

the wagon because they have had to pay an established rate to the farmers—a rate set by the Pure Milk Association for its 18,000 farmer members. These big dealers asked the Pure Milk Association for a cut in price so they could compete with the independents, and the Pure Milk Association's farmers struck.

The result has been a regular milk war in Chicago milk shed, with wholesale dumping of shipments, or efforts to contaminate the milk so it couldn't be used if it did get to the city.

The United States Government, through Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, has stepped into the picture, asking the Pure Milk Association to call off the strike for government aid in enforcing a "fair" price for the entire area.

Such an agreement cannot be made with the Government until all the officers of the association can be assembled to vote on it, a representative of the organization said.

Federal Government Announces New Policy On Marketing of Milk

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—Secretary Wallace today announced a new policy on milk marketing agreements intended to emphasize efforts to bolster prices which producers receive. It ends Administration efforts to enforce the prices received by distributors and retailers.

Administration officials said steps would be taken to protect producers against unfair competition and to insure that distributors pay farmers properly and regularly for their milk supply.

"Fluid milk marketing agreements and licenses will be used in a modified form and as a supplement to a general program of dairy production adjustment," Mr. Wallace said.

"Fluid milk markets have been threatened with demoralization because of acute price cutting due to excessive supplies. This demoralization has been reflected almost entirely in prices paid to producers, resulting in ruinously low returns to the farmers.

"Maintenance of high fixed retail prices to consumers, even with enforcement powers of the Administration, has proved impossible in such circumstances."

Baton of NRA in Same Old Tempo

* * *

But Line-Up of Chorus Changes And Soloists Are Shifting Rôles

* * *

(Continued from Page 1)

contrary, they put it on a firmer foundation than before. The real danger lies in accentuating the tendency toward monopolies by taking away from the small producer or merchant the means of competition with the more efficient—usually the larger—unit.

"The little fellow" is in danger of being swallowed up.

So definite is the encouragement that the NRA is giving to monopolies that this has become the only feature drawing real criticism from Congress. And it is the only feature occasioning the Administration serious concern. As a result a race is on, with the Administration and General Johnson striving mightily to find some remedy before congressional attack on this point reaches major proportions.

Most spectacular of all the apparent changes in the recovery organization is its attitude toward labor. The A. F. of L. hailed its inception as the beginning of the millennium. Industry trembled at the thought of the new power to be given its old enemy. Now the worrying is all on labor's side. It sees its rosy dream fading as it becomes apparent that the NRA, while doing much to relieve the lot of the workingman, is doing nothing to aid the labor organizations. In fact it is making a new type of labor organization inevitable.

Reducing the Union Incentive

This is because the NRA is reducing the incentive to union membership. By guaranteeing security of employment and a living wage to the workingman it is taking away from the labor unions their status as labor's only friend. The laborer sees that he gets just as good wages and works just as short hours whether he is a member of a union or not. And he begins to wonder why he should go on paying union dues for nothing. He is beginning to look to the Government for the protection he used to seek in organization. The result is already to be seen in a falling off in the early rate of increase in union membership and a revival of the company union system.

Again, this does not mean that the NRA has changed. Its basic character as an arbiter between industry and labor presumes some form of labor organization. If a fair balance is to be preserved each must have an organization to plead its case before the NRA. But the old type of labor union with its jurisdictional disputes and conflict of interest is out of line with the new order. Industry is now completely organized on vertical lines, while most labor unions include in their membership men working in dozens of entirely unrelated industries. The two do not fit.

The NRA cannot solve the problem by arbitrarily ordering labor to reorganize along vertical lines as it ordered industry to do. And it cannot force every laborer to join an industrial union as it forces each unit in an industry to submit to its code authority. On the other hand, there is no reason for it seeking to perpetuate a labor system out of line. As a result the labor organizations are being left to shift for themselves. Just what will happen is still uncertain. The most logical thing would be industrial unions with every laborer a member automatically. In the meantime the A. F. of L. is getting little from the NRA while industry is moving rapidly ahead.

The Monitor Bureau.

Joseph C. Harsch

Reich Dissenters Openly Repudiate Bishop's Decrees

(Continued from Page 1)

"threatening to use force against all those who for the sake of their conscience and congregations cannot be silent in the present church crisis, and of enacting laws contrary to our articles of faith which he himself for the sake of pacification of the church had previously revoked." It also declares that Dr. Müller's contradictory attitude makes it impossible for them to give him the confidence due to his office. The manifesto continues:

"Our opposition to his decree is based upon the Augsburg confession (the great reformation document drawn up by Phillipp Melanchthon and presented to the Diet, the conclave of old German confederation states, at Augsburg, Bavaria, June 25, 1530) which under the article dealing with the bishops' powers says 'wherever the bishops' teaching lays down or upholds anything contrary to the Gospel we have God's command not to obey. . . . We must also remind the Reichsbishop of the words 'man ought to obey God rather than man.'"

Church Uniformity Lacking

At present the uniformity which the National Socialist State has forced upon other sections of public life is far from actual in the ecclesiastical sphere. Recent absorption of the Evangelical Youth Organization within Chancellor Hitler's youth movement must thus, it is claimed, remain without practical consequences until this broader church issue is settled.

The National Socialist Government declared some time ago that the Evangelical Church issue was an internal affair of the church, but at the same time the fact cannot be ignored that Dr. Müller was Herr Hitler's nominee and long received his support. Whether Herr Hitler is willing to drop Dr. Müller at the present juncture remains to be seen.

The German press makes no comment upon the situation, but the dissenting pastors have organized big Berlin meetings for this evening to call attention to it.

Dublin's Campaign For Wheat Gains Doubled Acreage

But Free State's Pigs Are Reported Fewer by 177,761

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN — The Government's wheat-growing campaign succeeded to the extent of more than doubling the area under this crop in 1933 compared with 1932 statistics published here show.

The exact figures were 21,388 acres in 1932 and 50,491 in 1933, an increase of 131.6 per cent.

The total area under cultivation for grain and root crops, however, shows no sign that the Irish farmer is responding wholeheartedly to Mr. de Valera's call to plow up his grassland and grow crops on it. The total area under cereals on June 1, 1933, was 805,898 acres compared with 760,306 on the corresponding date of the previous year. Root and green crop acreage, on the other hand, decreased slightly from 655,474 acres to 641,374 acres.

Thus the net result so far of the Government's campaign and the various subsidies was an important increase of total arable acreage from 1,416,780 acres to 1,447,272 acres.

During the same period the number of cattle carried on the land went up from 4,025,080 to 4,136,591, an increase of 111,511. This is attributed to the "economic war" with England which prevented the farmers from selling their cattle as usual.

The number of pigs in the Free State declined by 177,761 to 930,554. As the number of pigs in Northern Ireland went up during the year, the falling-off in the Free State figures is also ascribed to reduction in the English demand owing to the economic war.

THE COLLINGWOOD
Quiet and select, particularly desirable for ladies traveling alone.
Single from $2 Double from $3
45 West 35th St.
NEW YORK

Boston-New York
$3
Leave Daily
309 Tremont Street
Boston
Hancock 7307
141 W. 51st Street, New York
Circle 7-2844
9 A. M.—1 P. M.—10 P. M. and 12 Midnight
TICKETS SOLD ALL DAY
Hub Motor Coach Line, Inc.

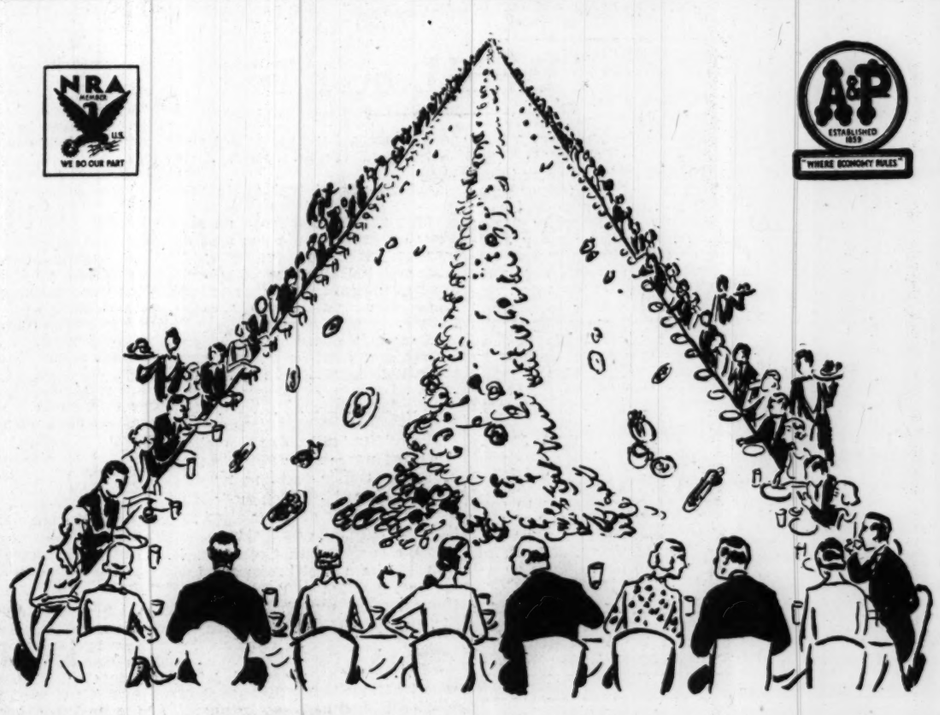
The Reed Laundry
Launderers
QUALITY WORK
QUICK SERVICE
Concord, New Hampshire
Telephone 102

Puritan
Confectionery Co.
Tea Room, Candies, Ices
57 HANOVER AND 897 ELM ST.
MANCHESTER, N. H.
19 NO. MAIN ST. CONCORD, N. H
570 CONGRESS ST. PORTLAND, ME
401 ESSEX LAWRENCE, MASS

Now!
Interest from Day of Deposit
Your money, sent BY MAIL to this strong, 62 year old Savings Bank, starts earning interest AT ONCE. No waiting for first of the month or start of a new quarterly period. That means larger dividend returns for you. Interest is COMPOUNDED every three months.
SAFETY FOR SAVERS
Every dollar of depositors' money rigidly safeguarded under strict New York State banking laws. Simple banking by mail system makes it as easy, safe and convenient to save with Home Savings Bank as though you lived right here in Albany. New, helpful illustrated booklet, "Banking by Mail for Profit", gives full details. Sent FREE on request. Use the coupon.
MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY
HOME SAVINGS BANK
11 North Pearl St., Albany, N. Y.
Please send banking by mail booklet
Name
Address
City State
PRINT NAME AND ADDRESS

New York IS A FRIENDLY TOWN when you stop at the HOTEL MONTCLAIR
For this is a hotel of personalized service . . . You feel "at home" the moment you cross the threshold. 800 rooms, all with outside exposure, bath, shower, radio . . . Convenient to everywhere . . . Single from $2.50, double $3.50.
Lexington Avenue 49th to 50th Sts., N. Y. C.
HOTEL MONTCLAIR

More Facilities Centrally Located
In the midst of New York's business and entertainment centres, The Taft, Times Square's largest and nicest hotel, offers unusual services to guests. 2000 rooms with bath, from $2.50.
Tune in on George Hall and his Orchestra, Columbia Network.
ALFRED LEWIS, Mgr.
HOTEL TAFT NEW YORK
Seventh Avenue at 50th Street



There will be 6,000,000 good dinners served today

We know, because six million women came into our stores today, picked out the food that looked good to them, and took it home to cook for their families.

Trading in A&P stores isn't just a notion of these six million women. With food prices on the way up and incomes none too husky, women are shopping more carefully than ever. If they didn't get good dinners from us day after day, we'd soon know about it.

The fussier women are about food and the more anxious they are to save money, the more customers A&P has. And A&P's service is satisfying an ever-increasing number of thrifty buyers. They can't all be wrong.

The Great ATLANTIC & PACIFIC Tea Co.

Seed for Bumper Legal Reform Crop Planted by Bar

Boston Association Looks for Big Forward Move During 1934

An abundant harvest of judicial reforms in Massachusetts in 1934 is anticipated by the Bar Association of Boston.

The association declares in its January Bar Bulletin that, although "the pressing problem of congestion in the Superior Court is still unsolved, the artificialities surrounding trials of criminal cases continue; while the public is obviously disturbed at the revelations that some jurors sell themselves 'for 30 pieces of silver, anyone who cares to penetrate beneath the surface will find that seeds were planted during the year now gone which promise to make 1934 a 'bumper' year in legal accomplishments."

There are signs, not to be disregarded, the Bar Association writes, "that the mighty giant known as 'The Bar' is awakening to realities. We see evidence of that fact in the program of the American Bar Association: 'Criminal Law and Its Enforcement,' 'Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar,' 'Unauthorized Practice and the Law,' 'Selection of Judges.' All of these questions are of profound importance to the lawyer, as was promptly recognized at our annual meeting."

Further evidence that the bar in Massachusetts is awake to the serious legal conditions existing in the State was shown at a recent meeting of the Bar Association. Although there was no head-line speaker to attract, no program advertised, members poured in to such an extent that there was scarcely standing room, the Bulletin points out.

The remarks made by those who entered the oratorical arena, it continues, and the reception of their observations by the audience, indicated that there is an appreciation by many that "the bar must move forward, that continued inertia and insistence that the legal world remain unaltered, when values are changing everywhere else, are no longer possible."

Two concrete results of the meeting were the establishment of a special committee on further activities of the association, and an enthusiastic resolve to call a second informal meeting to reconsider remedies for congestion in the Superior Court.

"Other fires," the Bulletin concludes, "have been kindled under the legal pot which are bound to have an important effect upon the future of justice in Massachusetts. The Special Commission on Public Expenditures, appointed by the Legislature, the Special Crime Commission, and the Judicial Council all have made contributions.

"The layman, too, is beginning to take an interest in a field which has too long been left to unaided cultivation by the bar. Whether the seeds thus planted in 1933 shall come to the harvest in 1934 is for the bar to decide. There is substantial ground for the belief that there will be more laborers in the legal field in 1934 than ever before. The bar cannot afford in these times of stress and change to slumber or sleep."

Electric Light Fittings

Manufacturers

Courtney Russell & Co. Ltd.

31, Fitzroy Sq., London, W. 1. Museum 1262

BOOKS *from* LONDON

J. & E. BUMPUS, Ltd., Booksellers to His Majesty the King, 350 Oxford Street, London, W. 1, England, for all new books, standard authors, scarce books and first editions, fine binding, finely printed books, foreign books, children's books, Bibles and devotional books.
Catalogues and bibliographical information sent on request.

BUMPUS

Cunard to U.S.A & Canada

"Ships and Service of Distinction"

SOUTHAMPTON-CHERBOURG-NEW YORK

"Big-Three" Express Service

Mauretania, Jan. 17 — Berengaria, Feb. 3
Aquitania, Jan. 24 — Berengaria, Feb. 28

LIVERPOOL-BOSTON SERVICE (via Cobh)

Carinthia Jan. 20 — Scythia Mar. 17
Scythia Feb. 17 — Scythia Apl. 14

Also regular sailings to New York, Quebec and Montreal from Southampton and Liverpool.

Authorised Christian Science literature is available on board all Cunard steamers.

Apply CUNARD LINE, Liverpool, London or Local Offices and Agents

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"ALL THE KING'S HORSES" (Shubert). A new romantic musical play. 8:30.

"CRIMINAL-AT-LARGE" (Tremont). Pauline Frederick in Edgar Wallace's detective play which ran for most of last season at the Belasco Theater in New York. It has not been seen in Boston before. 8:30.

"NO MORE LADIES" (Plymouth). The fifth play in the American Theater Society's series. A new comedy by A. E. Thomas coming here from its Philadelphia opening. 8:30.

"WHATEVER POSSESSED HER" (Wilbur). A farce by Hardwick Nevin. 8:20.

Movies

UPTOWN — "Berkeley Square," with Leslie Howard. A film which won much praise when it was shown recently at Keith's. Also Charles Ruggles in "Goodby Love." 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:35.

KEITH'S—"Flying Down to Rio." Vincent Youman's music; good dancing; Rio scenery—much of it seen from the air; cast including Ginger Rogers, Fred Astaire and Dolores del Rio. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

BOSTON—"Fog." A mystery story which takes place on an ocean liner. "Amos 'n' Andy" in person. 10:20 a. m., 1:30, 4:36, 7:34.

METROPOLITAN—Will Rogers and Zasu Pitts in "Mr. Skitch." Mary McCormic sings "Macushla" and "My Hero." There are some good springboard acrobats, too. A technicolor comedy rounds out the program. 11 a. m., 1:55, 4:44, 7:34, 10:24.

MODERN—"Alice in Wonderland." Charlotte Henry steps through the looking glass and meets an army of Hollywood celebrities disguised as caterpillars, mock turtles, etc. 9:05, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:25.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Havana Widows" and "Hell and High Water." Not being reviewed. Paramount at 9:04, 11:30 a. m., 2:14, 4:49, 7:24, 9:59. Fenway at 2:24, 5, 7:36, 10:12.

STATE—Eddie Cantor in "Roman Scandals." Not being reviewed. 12:30, 2:50, 5:10, 7:30, 9:50.

Hockey

BOSTON GARDEN—McGill vs. Harvard. 8:30.

TOMORROW

Hockey

BOSTON GARDEN—Bruins vs. Americans. 8:30.

Other Events

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Herbert C. White lectures on "China's Wonderland and Her Landscape Painters." 2:30.

CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS' MEETING—Lecture on "The Message of the Christian Religion in a Day of Social Disintegration," by Prof. Reinhold Niebuhr of Union Theological Seminary, New York City. 14 Beacon Street. 11 a. m.

ZONTA CLUB—Talks by Mary Alma Cotter and Mrs. Lois Rantoul, head of the women's branch of the C. W. A. 46 Beacon Street. 6:30.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance: "French Color Prints," by Mrs. Allen. 11 a. m.

LOWELL INSTITUTE—"Antony and Cleopatra," lecture by Prof. George Lyman Kittredge. 5:15. (Also at 8, but all seats are taken for evening lecture.)

ADVERTISING CLUB—Talk by Edward Dalley Levy on the rejuvenation of languishing companies. Statler Hotel. 12:30.

Men and Women Return to School To Learn to Play

Sessions Open at Boston Y. W. C. A. With 60 Pupils of New Deal

Sixty men and women are going to school to play.

No books, no home work and no final examinations are included in the "school of play" which opened today at the Boston Young Women's Christian Association.

Mr. Robert K. Murray, field worker of the National Recreation Association, is the play leader of the recreation institute, the keynote of which is "more good times without expense."

While play is the theme of the institute, actually recreation means work to the 60 persons attending the three-day classes. They are learning how to conduct large and small parties of all types, learning the sources of party programs, as well as proposals which will bring fun into the home and enliven excursions and neighborhood parties.

Mr. Murray, who for the last three years has conducted play schools in 32 states, believes social recreation is one of the weak points in the period of increased leisure, especially in the East. The best centers for social recreation, he said, are in the Southwest, Midwest and Far West. Salt Lake City he considers the most advanced in this work.

There, he said, persons are instructed in recreational activities, from babyhood to maturity. The youngsters up to eight years of age are taught a particular set of games. The ages just above learn new activities and are reinstructed in the younger games, so that they may teach the little children these activities. This program is continued into maturity, thus giving the person a complete training in social recreation. Mr. Murray declared such a program should be developed throughout the country.

Throughout the present "school," being conducted under the auspices of the Community Service of Boston, the social workers, partners and others will learn the fundamental principles of running real, live-wire parties, in home and hall.

The pre-party period is one of the most important, Mr. Murray said. The party-goers must be given something to do while waiting for the party to begin. Such games as "split-pairs," in which pictures of persons usually appearing together are separated and must be put together again and identified, are good. These, and other identifying games, can be bought or made up from newspaper cuts.

Today's sessions, morning and evening, are devoted to larage party programs,, which Mr. Murray declared should not run over an hour or an hour and a half. Ideas for party games may be found in library volumes under games, play, sports, parties and school play. Tomorrow's sessions will concern the "progress contest party," while on Thursday the small party will be the subject.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

They're Pleased

Just another indication that Mayor Mansfield is not going to use any very pointed pitchfork or sharp pruning hook in his attitude toward the five-day week former Mayor Curley established for many thousands of the City of Boston employees. That up-to-date week went into effect some two years ago.

Of course it's mighty popular and the "boys and girls" working for the city have been naturally anxious. They know that "new kings make new laws." Boston's Mayor, under the present charter, is more or less of a municipal king. Rather more than less, if you will.

Mr. Mansfield as long ago as Saturday, his first Saturday as Mayor in City Hall, let it leak out semi-officially that the Saturday holidays for most of the crew are to continue. The salary "deduction" plan Mr. Curley had put into effect continues—for the present at least, Mr. Mansfield intimated.

* * *

Boston on Jan. 1 owed, or had a cash deficit, of about $13,500,000. The payment of this is represented by short-term notes. These notes, as good security, have some 1932 and 1933 unpaid taxes to retire them with.

Boston's unpaid real estate and personal property taxes amount to $21,862,079. That will make up any likely deficit when the last cent of last year's bills are paid.

It's even probable that a few hundreds of thousands of dollars will be found over and in the "Hub's" pockets.

With what's ahead of him, Mayor Mansfield will not be troubled long as to how to get rid of any surplus money.

* * *

Probe of Soldiers' Relief

The soldiers' relief department as it existed under the administration of Mayor Curley is being investigated. Charges have been made that certain recipients of the soldiers' relief fund have been overpaid.

It is also alleged that other beneficiaries have not received the money accredited to them. John J. Leydon, relief commissioner under Mr. Curley, denies such charges "in toto." He demands a complete investigation.

Charles H. Carey, appointed last week by Mayor Mansfield as soldiers' relief commissioner, has begun the investigation.

Mayor Mansfield ordered this investigation. Charges made against the department he held must be probed. He is open minded. All he wants to know is whether these charges be true or not.

* * *

Hizzoner's Secretaries

Joseph F. Mellyn and William C. S. Healey are the two newly appointed secretaries closest to Mr. Mansfield. Mr. Healey, a Harvard man, is at present performing picket duty for Mayor Mansfield.

In order to see Mayor Mansfield you must convince Mr. Healey that it is an important matter. He decides. He knows. For four years he was editor of the official Municipal Record under Andrew J. Peters when he was Mayor.

Such contacting is nothing new to Mr. Healey. He's sociable, but you can't pull the wool over his eyes.

Joseph F. Mellyn, the Mayor's First Secretary, has had long training for the post. He was in City Hall under Mr. Curley's first administration. He is an expert stenographer. He is a head of a state stenographers' association. He knows most everybody in official circles in Boston and most everybody in those circles knows him.

M. I. T. Appoints Proctor

Mr. Redfield Proctor, former governor of Vermont, has been appointed to the executive committee of the corporation of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, according to an announcement from Dr. Karl T. Compton's office. He will serve during the absence of Prof. Elihu Thomson.

TO-DAY and until 31st inst.

HAMPTONS GREAT Furnishing SALE

PERSIAN CARPETS

AT

Greatly Reduced Prices

A large number of these most interesting Eastern pieces are included in this Sale and many exceptional bargains are available. At the reductions specified, they represent values which are unsurpassable. Those quoted are practically all in old Persian weave with soft subdued colourings.

ft. in.	ft. in.	Usually Sold £ s. d.	Hampton's Sale Price £ s. d.	ft. in.	ft. in.	Usually Sold £ s. d.	Hampton's Sale Price £ s. d.
8 0	4 10	9 5 0	5 16 0	11 4	4 10	15 17 0	9 18 6
8 8	7 2	10 5 6	6 9 0	12 10	8 4	26 10 0	16 11 6
9 5	6 7	15 4 0	9 10 0	13 0	7 0	26 6 0	16 8 6
10 0	5 4	11 15 0	7 7 0	13 3	5 7	21 9 0	13 9 0
10 0	7 8	19 0 0	11 18 0	15 3	6 10	31 10 0	19 14 0
10 1	4 9	9 5 0	5 16 0	16 0	7 4	20 1 0	12 11 0
10 5	5 2	11 16 6	7 8 0	16 7	6 0	21 18 0	13 13 6
11 0	5 4	11 14 6	7 6 6	17 0	6 9	22 3 0	13 17 0
11 1	5 2	11 1 6	6 19 0	18 0	7 3	32 12 6	20 8 0
11 2	4 9	10 4 0	6 8 0	23 2	8 6	59 10 0	37 4 0

SEE HAMPTONS' POST FREE SALE CATALOGUE

Sale Ends 31st inst.

PALL MALL EAST, LONDON, S. W. 1 Tels. WHITEHALL 1020

HAMPTONS PAY CARRIAGE ON SALE GOODS to any railway station in Great Britain

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	590kc-WBZ-508m	890kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	N. E. Agriculture	Popular pianist	Five o'clock revue	Skippy sketch
5:15	Monitor Views News.	Babe Ruth Club.	popular	Dictators Orch.
5:30	The Singing Lady	Tom Mix sketch	All-American Boy.	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Wizard of Oz	Chore Man; music	Reis and Dunn
6:00	Radio Camera Club.	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	U. S. Army Band	skits; music	Merry-Go-Round	"Bobby Benson".
6:30	Reports; sports	News and organ	"Black and Blue".	CBS dance music.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	recital	Happy Minstrel	Local dance music
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Trio Romantique	Myrt and Marge	Reports; news
7:15	Baby Rose Marie	Billy Batchelor	Just Plain Bill	Music; finance talk
7:30	Potash & Perlmutter	After Dinner Revue	Music on the Air	Organ recital
7:45	Radio Nature League.	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter	Local dance music
8:00	Side Show: barker;	Network dramatic	Trio; orchestra	Viola recital
8:15	soloists; orchestra	program	Edwin C. Hill	"As I See It"
8:30	Cyrena Van Gordon	Lawrence Tibbett	Bing Crosby;	Len Melodies of Italy.
8:45	Red Davis sketch	Daly's Orchestra	Hayton's Orch.	program
9:00	Greater Minstrels;	Gypsies Orchestra;	Philadelphia Orch.	Boston Emergency
9:15	soloists; orchestra	tenor soloist	Benchley; music	Campaign Inaug-
9:30	Radio musical com-	Ship of Joy, with	Jones's Orch.; so-	ural dinner; talks
9:45	edy program	Hugh B. Dobbs	loist; sketch	Reports; news
10:00	Durrell String Quar-	Gene Arnold; solo-	Richard Mitton	Wayne King and
10:15	tet recital	ists; orchestra	Russian program	his orchestra
10:30	Rines Orchestra	"K-7," secret serv-	Local dance music	News Service
10:45	News flashes	ice sketch	Reports; news	Evan Evans; Co-
11:00	Reports; sport talk.	Forecasts; news	Ranny Weeks and	lumbia Orchestra.
11:15	Roxy's Radio City	Weems Orchestra	his orchestra	Boswell Sisters
11:30	Players; soloists;	Jack Denny and	Abe Lyman and	Sign off
11:45	quartet; orchestra	his orchestra	his orchestra	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WAAB, "Current Questions Before Congress," Senator Arthur Capper, Kansas.
11:30 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. William Santelmann, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers and orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:00 WBZ, Springfield Advertising Club; Gilbert Hodges, speaker.
2:30 WNAC, School of the Air; Geography—"Holland in Winter."
2:30 WAAB, Recordings, Maria Jeritza and Philadelphia Orchestra.
3:00 WBZ, Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, Guy F. Harrison, conductor.
3:30 WNAC, "Whither Britain?" H. G. Wells, British author, from London.
4:00 WNAC, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:45 WEEI, "Cheerio's Musical Mosaic"; readings; soloist; music.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, "Modernizing the Mechanism of Local Finance," addresses.
8:00 WNAC, Modern Music, Columbians, Freddie Rich, conductor.
8:00 WEEI, Leo Reisman's Orchestra; Phil Duey, baritone.
8:45 WNAC, Fray and Braggiotti, French and Italian pianists.
9:00 WEEI, Ben Bernie's Orchestra; Efrem Zimbalist, guest soloist.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Studio Orchestra, Sylvan Levin, conductor.
9:15 WNAC, Alexander Woollcott, "The Town Crier."
9:30 WEEI, Ed Wynn; Graham McNamee; male quartet; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Cruise of the Seth Parker: dramatic sketch; music.
10:45 WAAB, Harlem Serenade: Negro soloists, quartet and orchestra.

Boston Snapshots

From Kansas by Water—The first shipment of Kansas cement ever to reach Boston by water, arrived recently on a Morgan Line ship. Eighty thousand pounds of it in paper bags and paper-lined wood barrels was unloaded. It was received in good condition and other larger shipments will soon follow.

The company shipping the cement from Medicine Lodge has been producing gypsum materials for 46 years. Hitherto, however, they have been shipped to the eastern seaboard by rail. The Keene's Cement used in the new Publishing House came in this way from Kansas.

* * *

"Public Trial"—On Saturday we received an announcement of a "public trial" to be held in Dorchester Manor under the auspices of the International Labor Defense. The "defendants" included Adolf Hitler, officials of the Ford Hall Forum, the German consul, a member of the United Ukranian Societies and the Boston Police. A note at the bottom guaranteed complete satisfaction for those who attended. It read, "The judge and jury in this public trial will be elected from representatives of various working class and anti-Fascist organizations."

* * *

"Theme Songs" and Pianos—Whatever may be said about the effect of radio on home musicians, there seems to be no doubt that movie theme songs are turning out to be good friends to lonely pianos. For some reason or other the impulse which used to lead musical comedy goers to hurry to the lobby to buy the latest waltz numbers, now sends movie patrons hurrying to the nearest sheet music store to buy theme songs.

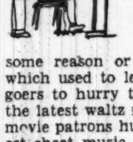
The reason may be, it is said, that they want to prolong the romantic moments of the picture which are usually associated with these songs—and so enter into their feeling themselves by playing and singing at their own pianos. At any rate we learned yesterday from music store workers that the demand for some of the new theme songs has been so great that it has been almost impossible to keep them in stock.

* * *

Another View of Hitler—In the Community Church service in Symphony Hall on Sunday morning, John Haynes Holmes, of the Community Church of New York, explained his view of the significance of the National Socialist movement. Just as the ancient Jews, downtrodden and persecuted, sought for a Messiah to lead them out of their difficulties, he said, so have the Germans, crushed by the war and the impositions of the peace which followed, sought for a leader to whom they can devote a fanatical faith. The audience, which burst into applause at his condemnation of some features of Hitler's régime, was suddenly silenced as he summed up the matter. It is not the German people, it is not Hitler, who is to blame for the conditions which have arisen, cried the speaker, it is we of the rest of the world whose persecution and lack of sympathy have forced them into their present frame of mind.

* * *

Art for Art's Sake—We stepped from the rather ancient elevator at 1126 Boylston Street and sought the entrance of the Du Buron Studio in the dusk of a narrow corridor. In response to a ring of the bell the door opened and Mr. Du Buron himself stood before us—clad in the rather dramatic vestments of his office. The flowing robe was effective, but, fresh from the snowy slush outside, we shivered at the sight of bare feet and shoulders.



Leading us into the large and attractive main studio, Mr. Du Buron left us to enjoy the exhibition of watercolors, stained glass designs and metal sculptures by Erica Karawina. This exhibition took the place last week of the usual Thursday evening meetings, at which speakers, artists, dancers, musicians are invited to use the hall, free of charge, to demonstrate their arts to the public—which is also invited to attend free. Thanks to Mr. Du Buron, who is a strong believer in "art for art's sake," as many as 60 people each Thursday are getting acquainted in this way with many new forms and developments in art.

Huddleston Urges Mutual Peace Goal

If America and England, under the leadership of President Roosevelt, should issue together a declaration that at all costs they intend to preserve the peace of the world a big stride would have been taken toward the achievement of that goal. This opinion was expressed by Mr. Sisley Huddleston, European editorial representative of The Christian Science Monitor, who spoke at the First Unitarian Church in West Newton last night on "Can Europe Avoid War?"

Although there exists in Europe today a decided peril of war Mr. Huddleston expressed the opinion that war is not imminent. He likened the situation to two locomotives approaching each other on the same track wherein the engineer of either could pull levers which would stop the train and avoid a crash but each waits for the other to act first and the crash ensues. So in Europe the ways of avoiding conflict are present, but "will they be used or will each country wait for the other to act first?" he asked.

Holding a prominent place on the European scene, he explained, is the likelihood of a war to prevent war. This paradox, he believes, arises out of the belief entertained by some statesmen that Germany should be crushed while in its present helpless state.

Motion Pictures

"— It's Too Mysterious"

At the Keith-Boston Theater, murder and mystery lurk in "Fog," and the fog is the most convincing of the ingredients. Probably it is this very unconvincingness that makes a mystery melodrama on the screen so faintly tolerable. You know in your heart that there is neither victim nor culprit.

For it is really only a group of familiar players from the world's biggest stock company, putting on a charade. "There's Edwin Maxwell," you say (he's the Captain)—"what'd I see him in last?" "And Marjorie Gateson in just her type of part." and as Mr. Donald Cook prowls around looking solemn, as a psychological solver of mysteries, with one eye on attractive Miss Mary Brian (for other reasons) and Miss Helen Freeman gropes around as a psychic-something-or-other, and Mr. Reginald Denny maintains his dignity as personal physician to the fussing patient, Holt (done with kicks and growls by Mr. Robert McQuade), you're at least as much interested in how they're handling their rôles as in their ultimate screen destinies.

But, in our private opinion, there are better ways of filling (not killing) time.

It may comfort some members of the audience to find Amos 'n' Andy in person on the stage. M. L.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and colder tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy and colder; lowest temperature near the middle 20's; moderate to fresh westerly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy and colder tonight and Tuesday; probably light rain or snow in north portion.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy and slightly colder tonight and Tuesday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh westerly winds and mostly overcast weather tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Generally fair except over south, and rain or snow over north portion Thursday or Friday; much colder Monday and Monday night, rising temperatures Wednesday and Thursday, colder by Saturday.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 4:34 p. m., Tuesday 4:51 a. m.
Height of tides 8.8 feet, 9.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:38 p. m.

Export Tonnage Low

The United States Shipping Board reports Norfolk, Va., and Newport News, Va., the only ports on the Atlantic seaboard to show gains in export tonnage during 1932.

Recovery Outlay Dwarfs High Cost Of U. S. Military

Emergency Funds Consume 69.7 Cents of Every Taxpayer's Dollar

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—The huge sums which the United States sets aside each year to pay the costs of past wars and defense against possible future wars have been dwarfed by the unprecedented emergency expenditures for recovery.

Until the cost of meeting the depression began to swell the public debt, in the fiscal year 1932, a tremendous share of the taxpayer's dollar went to pay for wars. It was variously estimated to run from 75 to 90 per cent.

And in the current regular budget, the percentage is equally preponderant. Thus, this year, 12.4 cents goes for public debt retirement and interest, of which about 10 cents at least may fairly be attributed to past wars, 5.2 cents goes for national defense directly, and 5.5 cents for veterans. That makes a total of 23.1 cents out of 28.3 cents in all for normal, recurrent expenditures! Thus out of this year's regular expenditures, 81 per cent of the taxpayer's contribution still goes for past wars and defense.

Reduction in Defense

Emergency expenditures enter the picture, however, making up 69.7 cents out of the taxpayer's 100 cents.

Comparison of these expenditures is, of course, affected by the fact that the total is almost twice as large for this year as it was for last year, yet the actual estimated expenditures relating to warfare are lower too. National defense expenditures for the fiscal year ending next June 30 will be $509,000,000 compared with $637,000,000 during the last fiscal year. Veterans' expenditures were cut from $865,000,000 last year to $543,000,000 this.

Last year 73.8 cents out of every dollar spent by the Government went toward paying its regular bills and 26.2 cents was used for emergency measures to aid recovery. This year the tables have turned. Out of each dollar only 30.3 cents is being spent for regular governmental items and 69.7 cents is going into emergency expenditures.

Division of the Dollar

Each dollar the Government spends is divided in cents like this at present:

Public debt retirement and interest	12.4
National defense	5.2
Veterans' compensation, annuities, hospitalization, pensions, etc	5.5
Public improvements and federal buildings	1.8
Postal deficit	0.7
General civil functions	2.5
General administration	1.2
Refunds and miscellaneous	1.9
Emergency	
Aid to financial institutions, railroads, etc.	19.3
Emergency public works and unemployment relief	25.7
Aid to agriculture	20.0
Aid to home owners	3.2
Deposit insurance	1.5
Total	$1.00

A large part of the emergency items represents loans against which the Government holds collateral. If these sums were eliminated from this compilation, war expenditures would assume a more prominent place, but even then they would not be so important an item as they have been in the past.

Boston's Mounted Police Win Silver Cup at Show

Mayor Mansfield was a spectator at the closing performance of the horse show in the Commonwealth Armory Saturday night. Following a brilliant exhibition by 18 of Boston's mounted police the Mayor presented a silver cup to Police Officer Harold B. Titus, whose horse, Pete, won a special competition. Trick and pyramid riding by Troop E of the 110th Cavalry gave the spectators the big thrill of the evening.

Ironmaster, grey gelding, owned and ridden by Mr. Fred Ayer, won two blue ribbons. Templemore, of Old Town Hill Farm, winner of Friday night's open jumping, again finished first in the Knock Down and Out class. Eleven-year-old Helen Balfour of Chatham continued her success in the afternoon events by riding Chestnut Charm to a blue in the closely contested Ladies Saddle Horse class of 20 entries.

Some Pumpkin This

A pumpkin weighing 144 pounds was raised on the Kimble ranch near Tulare, Calif.

If You Cannot Get What You Want Locally, May We Get It for You?

The LONDON PURCHASING AGENTS
191 HAMMERSMITH RD., LONDON, W. 6
Telephone: Riverside 5467

S·L DRY CLEANING AND DYEING SERVICE

2 Thurloe Place, S. W. 7 (Kensington 1015)
139 Gloucester Road, S. W. 7 (Kensington 1973)
28 Duke St., Piccadilly, S. W. 1 (Regent 2743)
62 Lower Sloane Street, S. W. 1 (Sloane 0253)
196 East Hill, Wandsworth (Battersea 3344)
7 Church St., Kingston (Kingston 4282)
Clapham North Tube Station, S. W. 4 (Macaulay 2671)
HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS: 4 Old Town, Clapham, London (Macaulay 3333)

A REAL SERVICE AT A MODERATE CHARGE

Stationery

•

Pulman's

THAYER STREET
LONDON, W. 1

Fore River 'Guides' 'Bow' to Cold Snap So 'Iron' Ones Asked

Since two Fore River channel markers were swept from their artificial foundations the other day, Capt. George E. Eaton, lighthouse service director, is lifting his voice in the direction of Washington with a loud, "I told you so."

Several years ago, Captain Eaton put in a plea for these markers on the grounds that more and more heavy shipping down Fore River made the passage dangerous. He sought adequate appropriations to put in permanent channel markers at a cost of $3000 each.

The federal authorities agreed to the projects but not to the price. So Captain Eaton had the markers installed at a lower figure. They were constructed on piles at the edge of the channel.

During the recent cold snap, Captain Eaton became a prophet in his own right. The ice-choked harbor was too much for the markers. Once more Captain Eaton is asking for $6000 to put them back to stay. This time he plans to wait Congress out on the strength of that old adage, If it's worth doing at all it's worth doing well. Meanwhile, news is momentarily expected, Captain Eaton says, that some of the other antiquated sentinels of the harbor near Fore River have vacated their posts.

Merit Mark for 'Cop' Who Keeps Eyes Open

Alert policing returned a stolen car to its owner, within a few hours after it mysteriously disappeared from a Boston street.

Looking out the window of his home in Charlestown, Patrolman Robert McGeouch of the Boston Bureau of Criminal Investigation saw a car being operated by two youths whose manner aroused suspicion.

Calling the Charlestown police, Mr. McGeouch learned from a comparison of number plates that the car belonged to former United States Marshal William J. Keville and had been stolen a few hours earlier. A frantic effort to get away when the patrolman who burst from the house in pursuit, sent the youths into a snowdrift. Leaping from the car they outdistanced the policeman who was hampered by parlor slippers. Today there is a merit mark down at police headquarters against the name of Patrolman McGeouch.

Car Owners Warned Of Insurance Swindle

Automobile owners taking out 1934 compulsory insurance in Massachusetts were warned today by the Registry of Motor Vehicles to check up on the eligibility of agents to sell them motorcar insurance policies. The warning follows the disclosure of a state-wide insurance swindle by which taxicab drivers were sold valueless policies in excess of $5000 before the situation came to the attention of the police.

Arrest of one "H. A. Burns," alleged ringleader in the swindle, is expected to bring about a quick end to the plot to fleece thousands of dollars from automobile owners throughout the State.

Hugh Butler 'Graduates' To Job in Private Industry

Mr. Hugh Butler has been appointed director of market research of the Norton Company of Worcester, it is announced by Mr. W. LaCoste Neilson, vice-president in charge of sales.

When the NRA was organized President Roosevelt named Mr. Butler, who was New England Manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, as secretary of the New England District Recovery Board. In resigning from the board Mr. Butler feels that the immediate emergency which existed has been met.

FLY

For details of all AIR SERVICES AND RATES to

European Travel Service Ltd.
(Incorporating Hornesstle Travel Bureau)
53/54 Haymarket (3rd Floor)
LONDON, S. W. 1, ENGLAND
Telephone: Whitehall 1441
PARIS: Return from £4.15.0
Official Agents All Steamship Lines

NO BOOKING FEES

Every Description of Hat

Isabella Lloyd

Her Specialty

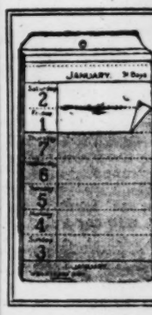
11A Quadrant Arcade
Regent 1096 — REGENT ST. (Opp. Piccadilly Hotel)
LONDON, N. 1

1733 1933

200 years ago, Josiah Spode was born. His spirit and ideals still live in Spode china for to-day's tables.

Spode ware

Copeland & Thomson, Inc., 206, 5th Avenue, New York, and W. T. Copeland & Sons, Ltd., London & Stoke-on-Trent.



Week at Glance Desk Diary

Tear off the slip for each day as it passes and you have your engagements for a week in advance exposed to view.

PARTRIDGE & COOPER Ltd.
191-2 Fleet Street
London, E. C. 4
England

Pleasing Laundering and Cleaning Service

The Cathkin Laundry (London) Ltd.

Putney, London, S. W. 15
Telephone: Putney 0045
and at GLASGOW, N. B.
Telephone: Rutherglen 33

WHITE ★ STAR

EUROPE AMERICA

Authorised Christian Science literature and periodicals will be found in the libraries on White Star Boston-New York Steamers.

Services

LIVERPOOL to BOSTON & NEW YORK via Queenstown

*Georgic...Sat. Jan. 27 *†Adriatic. Sat. Feb. 24
*†Laurentic. Sat. Feb. 10 *‡Britannic. Sat. Mar. 24

*Via Queenstown.
†Via Halifax, N. S., instead of Boston.
‡Via Halifax, N. S., and Boston.

SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK via Cherbourg

Olympic...Wed. Jan. 31 Olympic...Wed. Feb. 21
Majestic...Wed. Feb. 14 Majestic...Wed. Mar. 7

NEW YORK & BOSTON to LIVERPOOL

*†Laurentic. Fri. Jan. 26 *†Adriatic. Fri. Mar. 9
*†Laurentic. Fri. Feb. 23 *Georgic...Fri. Mar. 23

*Via Galway and Queenstown.
†Via Boston and Halifax, N. S.

NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON via Cherbourg

Olympic...Fri. Jan. 19 Majestic...Fri. Feb. 23
Olympic...Fri. Feb. 9 Olympic...Fri. Mar. 2

For full particulars apply *White Star Line* Offices and Agents everywhere.

Help Us to Help You

by visiting the London Information Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor at 2 Adelphi Terrace, W. C. 2.

Whether you seek information on a trip abroad, personal services or where to shop to suit your purse, we can be of distinct service to you.

If you can't call personally telephone TEMPLE BAR 1364

The Christian Science Monitor

1 and 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2

PARIS 3 Avenue de l'Opéra — BERLIN Unter den Linden 59A — FLORENCE Via Magenta 11

Silent Lake Is Home of Maoris In Midst of Spouting Geysers

New Zealand Provides Angler's Paradise Among Warm Springs in Famous Thermal Region— Snow-Clad Hills O'ertop Steaming Area

By Hugh C. Jenkins
(Second of Three Articles)

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WANGANUI, N. Z. — Having passed the portals of the mountains, the road takes its way eastward, and it is because you are moving into the land of the Rising Sun that expectancy leaps to the heart. The scenery, however, seems to play upon the idea of suspense, for it is felt that as soon as the mountains fall behind, Lake Taupo should rise before the eyes. Geographically of course this is impossible, but what has geography to do with one's expectations?

An earnest of what is to come appears to the right of the road, high up on the mountain range, in the form of an irregular cloud the shape of which appears to be permanent. The eye demands movement of clouds. It will not be appeased by this permanent fleece of steam. It is tantalized and returns to this phenomenon again and again. It is no satisfaction to know that it is the steam rising from springs of boiling water.

Soon, however, this intriguing sight is left behind and the white pumice road engages the attention. Water quickly cuts runnels in the surface earth, because it is composed of small pieces of white pumice, which quickly crumble when exposed to air, water or pressure. The road surface is kept in good order by continual scraping with road graders.

Then, with a suddenness which is surprising in a seemingly flat area, on the left appears a deep blue lake, nestling under a bush-clad mountain. The reserve is unspoiled in its loneliness and in its remoteness of spirit. It is maintained exclusively for the members of the Maori race. The Maori, before the coming of the Pakeha (white man) lived almost wholly on what he caught in the forest and in the stream. Fish formed a large proportion of his diet and eels were of particular importance, because eels can be eaten in any month which has an "r" in its name. As the white man settlement advanced it became necessary to protect the native food supplies and the reservation of this Lake Roto-Aire is one of the measures taken to that end.

Lake Taupo, itself, is a lake of moods. It can be sullen, it can even be fierce and then white, livid lips of anger lash its shores. But mostly Taupo wears a smiling countenance. Comparison with Taupo there is none that I know of. In all the world it stands unique. Under a sky as blue as that of Italy, with sparse-clad hills that remind one of Australian high country, with red stone cliffs of rocks fluted straight up and down like a pipe organ to remind one of the Giant's Causeway and Fingal's Cave, with a 25-mile horizon melting into distance and with patient coves and majestic bluffs which sometimes rise to 1000 feet, and in the far distance, both to east and to west mountains piercing the blue with their snow-clad summits to remind one of Switzerland. Singularly enough, however, no parallel goes beyond a single feature of Taupo; that is the cause of its being so tantalizing and so charming. Memory and imagination are set forth on the wings of a dove from this inland sea.

It so happens, in the North Island of New Zealand, that wherever there is a lake there is almost sure to be a mountain in the vicinity. The two can conceivably be associated, for the mountain being a volcano is almost sure to have caused a subsidence. Noticing this the Maori people had to explain the phenomenon in some personal way, so their legends tell of heroes pulling out the mountains from the earth and placing them in position, point upward, leaving a hole in which the waters collected to form the lake. These legends are supported by the fact that so many of these subsidence lakes are exceedingly deep at their center and are fed from subterranean sources. Looking toward the west the Maori saw Ruapehu, and Tongariri and Ngaruhoe, and he connected these with the great lake in his legends.

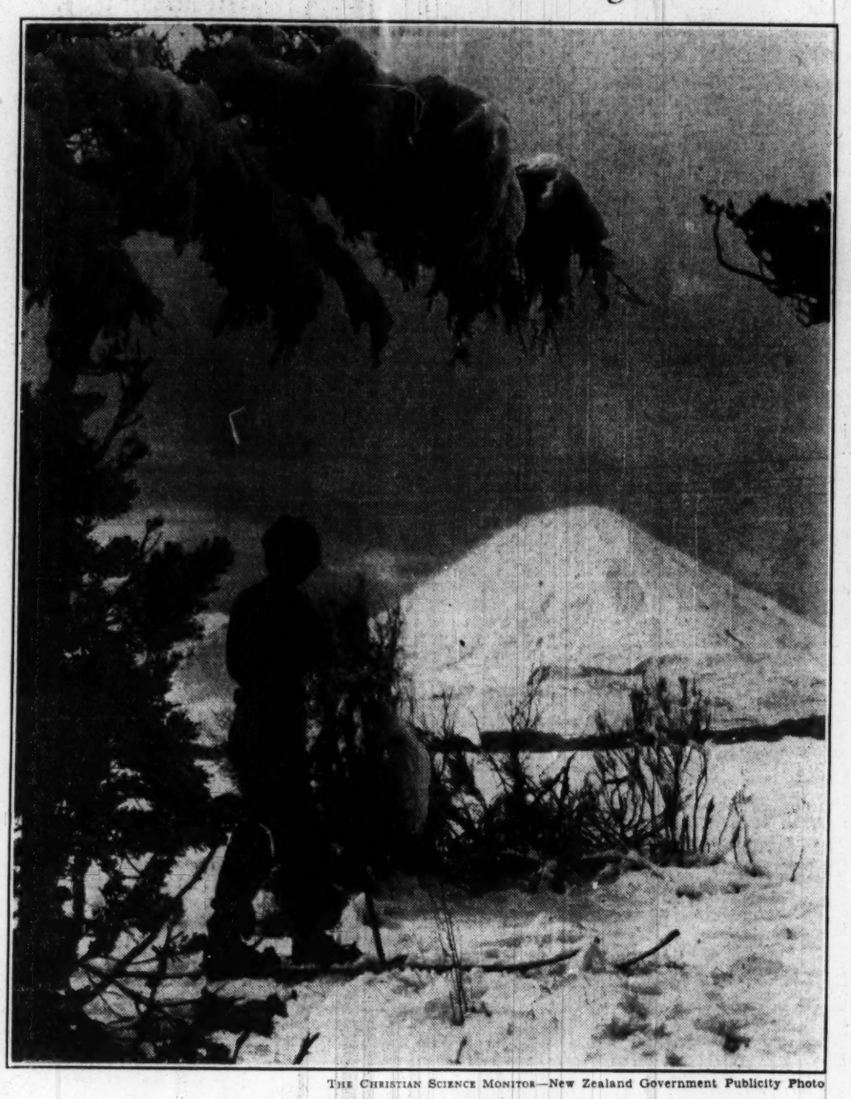
The natural scientist tells another tale, no whit less wonderful. This peaceful scene was once the site of several volcanoes (which is just what the Maori legend of the mountains proclaims). These were of the explosive variety, that is, they scoured their foundations and emitted them as ashes or cinders, scattering them for miles over the countryside. This process went on until the outer crust caved in. The volcanic activity dying down thereafter left the lake undisturbed save that warm streams still emerge into it from subterranean sources. In consequence of its origin the lake is very deep, going down to 534 feet in an area of 238 square miles.

The road runs along the southern shore and several streams have to be crossed. In these streams may be seen basking in the sun trout of a healthy size. The trout were introduced for sporting purposes and there is such an abundance of feed that they grow to tremendous size and weight and a 20-pounder would occasion but mild enthusiasm. Here is the angler's paradise and fishermen from England, India and Ceylon are frequent visitors. It pays an Englishman to take a trip to New Zealand for the fishing season rather than to hire a fishing in Scotland; while those seeking a furlough holiday from the tropics prefer the kinder climate of these happy isles rather than risk the rigors of a northern clime.

From the vantage point of the northeast corner of the lake is spread out a splendid panorama: mountains in the far distance, lower country in the middle distance 25 miles away, and the sides of the lake converging to the foreground. The sunlight plays tricks of its own on this landscape, for there are no atmospherics. Painters put no browns with their greens as they do in England, and this clearness destroys that atmosphere of mystery or haziness which is a constant feature of English scenery; but instead there is a remarkable precision.

On the bush-clad slopes the slanting sun of evening contrives to enchant the eye with what I find easiest to describe as an umber glow. Into this scene aliens raise their stately forms in the line of giant poplars which stand sentinel where the Waikato River flows out of the Lake on its northward journey. Our journey now takes us northward too.

Mountain Home of Maori Legends



The Christian Science Monitor—New Zealand Government Publicity Photo

Sparkling Trail in National Reservation

Exhilarating Moments in Company With Mount Ngauruhoe and Mount Tongariro in New Zealand's Famous Thermal Region

Kremer Quits Politics

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—The resignation of Mr. J. Bruce Kremer as Democratic national committeeman from Montana was announced Jan. 5 by the national chairman, Mr. James A. Farley. Mr. Kremer decided to practice law in Washington, he told Mr. Farley. Mr. Kremer served seven constructive terms on the national committee, the oldest member in point of service.

Viennese Dairymen Give 100,000 Quarts To Needy Children

Special from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA—A promise to contribute 100,000 quarts of the best milk this winter to aid Vienna's needy children was made by the Vienna Association of Dairymen and Milk Merchants on the recent occasion of its electing the Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss, an honorary member of their organization.

The dairymen also decided to support the free meal action inaugurated by Frau Alwine Dollfuss, the Chancellor's wife.

In accepting the dairymen's offer, Dr. Dollfuss said that of the numerous honors he has recently received the election to membership in the Dairymen's Union gave him the most pleasure, because it was an encouraging sign of good will and coöperation, such as is needed to unite the country.

For some years milk consumption in Austria has been steadily increasing, especially in proportion to the remarkable drop in the use of alcohol. The manufacture of milk products is being fostered by the Government, especially since Dr. Dollfuss came to power. Vienna is filled with milkshops, where a glass of milk can be obtained for 17 groschen, equal to three cents.

There are said to be few cities in Europe using more milk per head of population than Vienna.

Room Seen in U. S. For British Plan Of Family Doles

Plan Presented to Miss Perkins for Adoption in America

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Would a system of family allowances, similar to one of those in use in England, aid in the social and economic changes which are going on in America?

The question has been put to Miss Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labor, by the Faimly Endowment Society of Great Britain.

In a letter addressed to her, the society put forward the suggestion that the establishment of some system whereby families of young children would be independently provided for—would result in a two fold economic advantage.

It would, in the first place, by "the payment into thousands of homes of an allowance in respect of each child below school-leaving age" result in an immediate increase in demand for the products of the most depressed industries—food, clothes, boots, houses—and it would, in the second place, enable the men with families to provide for, who would otherwise suffer most from rising prices, to "maintain and improve their standard of living, which is already low compared with that of their fellow workers who are childless."

Miss Perkins' answer was cordial and friendly, and further encouragement has been received by the society in a letter from Prof. Paul Douglas of the University of Chicago who gives his opinion that the present economic crisis in America offers an excellent opportunity for embodying the payment of family allowances in the industrial codes.

Systems of "family endowment," as it is called in Great Britain, are not all of one kind. There is the system whereby an allowance for each child under school-leaving age is made by the state itself out of taxation—such a system as that which operates in New Zealand, and which has been adopted by Australia and by nearly every European country on behalf of their direct civil service employees.

There is a second system whereby endowments are paid through contributary insurance, with family allowances wrapped up in an all-in scheme together with insurances for unemployment, old age, and the like, or financed separately by voluntary or compulsory contributions paid by workers, employers, and the state.

There is a third system—and it is one which has been adopted in most of the industrial countries of Europe—whereby endowments are paid out of an equilization pool to which each employer contributes in proportion either to his total wage bill, or to the total number of workers he employs, irrespective of whether they are married or single. In France and Belgium this system has worked so widely and so well that both countries have passed legislation making it compulsory on all employers to pay family allowances to their workers through an approved pool.

Married Women Win Point in Liverpool

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Liverpool

REPRESENTATIONS coming from women's societies all over England have induced the authorities of Liverpool University to reconsider their decision to terminate the appointment of the university's women lecturers and other women employees upon marriage.

So insistent has been the demand for a withdrawal of the decision that Dr. H. J. W. Hetherington, the Vice-Chancellor, has called a joint conference between those who support the marriage ban and those who oppose it.

League to Continue Chaco Peace Efforts

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Jan. 8 (AP)—The League of Nations Peace Commission announced today its determination to continue efforts to end the bloodshed between Paraguay and Bolivia in the Chaco Boreal.

Although an 18-day truce expired at midnight Saturday, the commission said conciliation negotiations would be carried on. "The renewal of hostilities," said a communication from the commission, "means an end to enforcement of the truce, but the commission will prosecute its negotiations for definite and permamant pacification."

There were no reports of a resumption of hostilities, but Paraguay's flat rejection of eleventh-hour pleas for an extension of the armistice left no doubt of its intention to resume the campaign. Throughout the period of truce the armies remained at the front.

Farley Reports $50,663,605 Net Postal Deficit

Calls Attention to Big Air Mail Increase to the Americas

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—A net deficit of $50,663,605 in Post Office Department business, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, is reported by Postmaster-General James A. Farley.

The report devotes considerable space to the development of international air-mail routes into Central and South America and the Caribbean area. It shows that routes starting at Miami, Fla., and at Brownsville, Texas, extend some 18,416 miles, comprising one of the world's longest airway systems. To this mileage is added routes from New York to Montreal, and from the east to the west coasts of the United States, making a grand total of approximately 27,000 miles.

The report emphasizes the surprising number of persons—25,713,000—served by rural deliveries; a 37 per cent decrease of undelivered letters received at the dead letter office; the transportation of mail over 32,000 miles by power boats; the letting out of contracts under the Merchant Marine Act to help develop and maintain an American merchant marine, and the $408,490,725 increase of postal savings deposits.

Space is given to the department's activities in suppressing foreign lotteries. It is shown that in coöperation with the customs service post office authorities confiscated millions of letters containing tickets en route to foreign sweepstakes.

Recommendations include authorization to contract for an air service to Alaska; to require postmasters to account for money collected on parcels delivered at their respective offices, and to authorize the payment of annuities withheld from employees retired from active service during July, 1932, under provisions of the economy law.

Chicago Cleanser Quits NRA

CHICAGO, Jan. 8 (AP)—The NRA Blue Eagle has been surrendered voluntarily by Abarbanell Brothers, Inc., operating 28 cleaning and dyeing stores and a large plant. In a letter to President Roosevelt the owners said it was impossible to operate under price-fixing provisions of the agreement covering their trade.

BURBERRY

Catalogue and patterns post free on mention of "C.S.M."

OVERCOATS
give double service

Overcoat & Weatheroof in One Garment

Designed to meet every conceivable change of weather or temperature, they are light enough to be comfortable on warm days, yet provide

Complete Protection in Wet or Cold Weather

Made from the finest pure wool materials, they keep out bitter winds and ensure a wealth of warmth on cold days.

Proofed by Burberrys

process, all fear of rain penetration is obviated, however prolonged or heavy the downpour, yet Burberry Overcoats ventilate naturally and are worn on fine days without overheating.

BURBERRYS Ltd. HAYMARKET LONDON S.W.1

RATIONAL TAILORING 50/-

NO EXTRAS

"FIRST CLASS? I should say it *is*, Sir!"

PASSENGER: This Fifty Shilling idea is catching on, you know, Inspector.

TICKET INSPECTOR: With whom, Sir?

PASSENGER: With people like me, who've been in the habit of paying anything up to three or four times as much for a suit.

INSPECTOR: I daresay you can afford even that alright, Sir.

PASSENGER: Well, even if I *can*, why should I—if I can get as good a cloth as anybody wants, as smart a style and as perfect a fit, for no more than Fifty Shillings. After all, no man wants anything more than that.

INSPECTOR: But still, I shouldn't have thought many men, comfortably off like you, went there!

PASSENGER: You'd be surprised how many *do!* I confess it was the novelty of their "Rational Tailoring" idea that first got me into one of their shops; but, by Jove, it's the quality of the clothes themselves that's keeping me there.

You tell me you pay more for your suits than I do! Yet I should have thought you would have been the first to appreciate their value.

INSPECTOR: Nobody likes value like that better than I do, Sir. But I'd no idea they were so much better than the other firms.

PASSENGER: They're the only people *I* would buy a Fifty Shilling suit from! Take it from me, Inspector, they do everything they can to make buying a suit from them a simple, straightforward and honest transaction, and they go to no end of trouble to see that the measuring and fitting are *right!*

Then, on the top of everything, they give you a Guarantee in writing, which entitles you, if you are not completely satisfied, to return the outfit within seven days, and either have it altered, remade or your money returned, as you prefer.

INSPECTOR: That's fine! I like a firm that gives you a guarantee in black and white that really means something.

OVER 200 DEPOTS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS THROUGHOUT GT. BRITAIN AND IRELAND

FOR PATTERNS WRITE TO 110-111 Strand LONDON, W. C. 2 ENGLAND

THE FIFTY SHILLING TAILORS

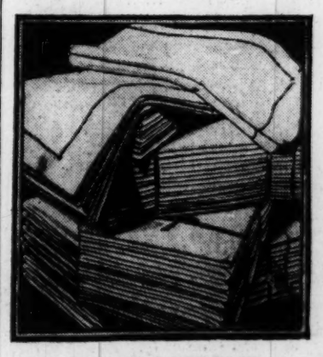
Proprietors PRICES TAILORS LIMITED

BARKER SALE
QUALITY LINENS
at greatly reduced prices
Barkers Renowned Sheets, Unrivalled for Value!

GREAT SALE OFFER OF
'Kenbar' Cotton
SHEETS

These truly famous Sheets have earned the popularity they so richly deserve. Thousands of pairs are in constant use throughout Britain and the Colonies. Success has been achieved, because:—
★ They are made from high grade yarns.
★ They give years of wear.
★ They retain their beautiful whiteness and finish.
Order with complete confidence. Hemmed. Size 62x108 in.
SALE PRICE, per pair 9/-

Three pairs			26/6
70x108 in.	pair 10/-	Three pairs	29/6
80x108 in.	pair 12/-	Two pairs	23/6
90x108 in.	pair 14/-	Two pairs	27/6
Hand-drawn Hemstitched (one-row).			
70x117 in.	pair 13/9	Two pairs	27/-
90x117 in.	pair 17/9	Two pairs	35/-
Fancy Hand-drawn Hemstitch.			
70x117 in.	pair 16/9	Two pairs	33/-
90x117 in.	pair 20/9	Two pairs	41/-



Special Quality Pure Egyptian Cotton
PILLOW CASES

Hemstitched and Hemmed Cotton Pillow Cases. Made from pure Egyptian Cotton, these Pillow Cases prove delightful in use. Will wash and wear splendidly. Felled seams and hand-drawn hemstitching. Hemstitched. Size 20x30 in. SALE PRICE, each 2/9½
Size 22x32 in., each ..... 3/6 Size 27x27 in., each 3/6
Plain Hemmed, 20x30 in., each 1/9½; 27x27 in. or 22x32 in. 2/6

COLOURED BLANKETS
All-Wool—Soft and Warm

Superior grade of ALL WOOL BLANKETS with 4-in. wide Artificial Satin binding. Stocked in shades of Blue, Green, Gold, Rose du Barri, Pink and Camel. Size 60x80 in.. SALE PRICE, each 13/11
Size 70x90 in., each 18/11
Size 80x100 in., each 23/9

'Old Bleach'
Hemstitched
LINEN SHEETS

This famous make of Linen Sheets always give satisfaction. They are guaranteed, as are all "Old Bleach" products. Being grass-bleached they are beautifully White and the finish is beyond reproach. 2x3 yards. SALE PRICE, per pair 27/9
2½ x 3 yards, per pair 35/9
These have been greatly reduced in price.

Down Quilts Second Floor Main Building

DOWN QUILT and BEDSPREAD
100% ARTIFICIAL SILK TAFFETA
Made from 'Celanese' Yarn

Quilt is plain in colour and has the extra wide French border that gives that delightful billowy appearance. Filled to capacity with superior quality purified Duck Down. Absolutely downproof. Sateen reverse. Note full size of Bedspreads. Fadeless colours: Pink, Rose du Barri, Light Green, Dark Green, Blue, Peach, Lemon or Gold.

FOR SINGLE BEDS
DOWN QUILT, SALE PRICE, each 35/9
BEDSPREAD to match, 72x104 in. SALE PRICE, each 21/9
Set complete for 55/-

FOR DOUBLE BEDS
DOWN QUILT, SALE PRICE, each 46/9
BEDSPREAD to match, 96x104 in. SALE PRICE, each 26/9
Set complete for 70/-

John Barker & Compy. Ltd., Kensington High Street, London, W. 8 WESTERN 5432

One Change In Group Standing Of Hockey Race

Maroons Third, Defeating Bruins as Senators Lose Two Games

National Hockey League
United States Division

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Chicago	10	5	7	35	28	25
Detroit	11	2	8	46	52	24
Rangers	8	6	7	35	34	22
Boston	9	2	11	47	57	20
Canadian Division						
Toronto	15	3	4	82	37	33
Canadiens	9	3	11	42	46	21
Montreal	7	5	9	37	54	19
Ottawa	7	4	12	55	53	18
Americans	5	4	12	48	66	14

Results Jan. 6

Montreal 4, Boston 2.
Toronto 7, Ottawa 3.

Results Jan. 7

Detroit 2, Ottawa 0.
Americans 4, Canadiens 0.
Rangers 1, Chicago 1 (overtime).

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Jan. 8—Montreal Maroons moved into third place in the Canadian section of the National Hockey League on Saturday night by defeating the Boston Bruins for the second time in five nights. The 4-to-2 reverse was the third defeat in a row for the Bruins. The first period was scoreless, but in the second each team scored two goals, each coming from behind, but in the third the locals scored twice and the strong Montreal defense held most of the Boston attacks well out.

Barry sent the Bruins ahead less than five minutes after the start of the middle period, but Cain evened the count less than two minutes later and then Robinson sent the locals into the lead, only to have Stewart tie the score during a power attack. Robinson and Trottier scored the two goals in the last period, the former getting the winning counter on an individual rush. Summary:

Montreal		Boston
Northcott, Trottier, Cain, Blinco, Morris	lw	Oliver, Lamb, O'Neil
R. Smith, Haynes, Robinson, Siebert	c	Barry, Stewart, Chapman
Ward, Brydson, Kilrea, Gracie, Beattie	rw	Siebert, Gracie, Beattie
Frew, Evans, Wentworth, Mackenzie	ld	Clapper, Galbraith, A. Smith, Smillie
Kerr, Gagnon, Larochelle, Godin	rd	Smillie
	g	Thompson

Score—Montreal 4, Boston 2. Goals—Robinson 2, Cain, Trottier for Montreal; Barry, Stewart for Boston. Assists—Brydson, Blinco, Trottier for Montreal; Oliver, Lamb, Beattie for Boston. Referees—A. G. Smith and W. J. Stewart, Boston. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Jan. 8—Frank Carson, right-winger of the Detroit Red Wings, played a leading rôle in his club's 2-to-0 victory over Ottawa Senators here last night before 8000 fans. Carson accounted for both goals, one on a solo rush in the second period, and the other after a play with Wilfred Starr and Leighton Emms late in the third.

The game developed into one of the closest checking games of the National Hockey League season here. The two goalies, Cude and Beveridge, had only nine shots between them in the first period. The Detroiters had a wide margin in play in the second period to pepper Beveridge with 17 shots. Cude handled only four. The victory avenged a 6-to-3 defeat suffered by the Wings at the expense of Ottawa here on Christmas Day. The summary:

Detroit		Ottawa
Emms, Lewis, Sorrell, Welland, Starr, Pettinger	lw	Shannon, E. Roche, Touhey
Carson, Aurie, Wiseman, Buswell, Young, Graham, Goodfellow, Robertson, Wentworth, Mackenzie, Cude	rw	Finnigan, D. Roche, Wasnie
	c	Kaminsky, Voss, Howe, Cox
	lw	Shannon, E. Roche, Touhey
	rd	Shields, Leduc
	ld	Hollett, Leduc
	g	Beveridge

Score—Detroit 2, Ottawa 0. Goals—Carson 2 for Detroit. Assists—Emms, Starr for Detroit. Officials—C. A. Dinsmore and G. N. Goodman. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 8—Another overtime game was played by the New York Rangers and the Chicago Black Hawks in the National Hockey League race at the Chicago Stadium last night. The score was 1 to 1. A record crowd for the local season 16,500, turned out.

They saw the Hawks press the attack in the first period, to be held scoreless by repeated good fortune of the New York goalie. In the second session, the Hawks again took the aggressive, Conacher scoring before the period was a minute old. The Rangers staged a counter attack to open the third period, W. Cook making a goal in less than two minutes. Thereafter both teams seemed content. The summary:

N. Y. Rangers		Chicago
F. Cook, Dillon, Keeling, Boucher, Osmundson, Ripley	lw	March, Couture, Goldsworthy
	rw	March, Couture, Goldsworthy
	c	Romnes, Leswick, T. Cook
W. Cook, Murdoch, Heller, Johnson, Dutkowski, Coulter, Jenkins	rw	Thompson, Gottselig, Sheppard
	lw	Thompson, Gottselig, Sheppard
E. Seibert, Brennan, Aitkenhead,	rd	Abel, Conacher
	ld	Abel, Conacher
	g	Gardiner

Score—New York Rangers 1, Chicago Black Hawks 1. Goals—W. Cook for New York; Conacher for Chicago. Assists—E. Seibert for New York; Romnes, Thompson for Chicago. Referees—R. W. Hewitson, Toronto, and M. J. Rodden, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 8—A scoring outburst of five goals in the second period was largely responsible for the Maple Leafs, 7-to-3, victory over the Ottawa Senators here on Saturday. The victory enabled the locals to again lead the Canadian section of the National League by a 12-point margin over the Canadiens and the result sent the Senators into fourth place, one point behind Montreal.

The visitors scored two goals in the first period which was the fastest and best played of the local season, but at the end of the second it was 5 to 2 for the Leafs and they outscored the visitors 2 to 1 in the third. Conacher equaled the season's scoring record with four goals, while Jackson and Clancy improved their records with three points each.

Toronto		Ottawa
Cotton, Jackson, Kilrea, Blair, Primeau, Thoms, Doraty, Conacher, Sands, Clancy, Horner, Day, Horner, Hainsworth	lw	Boll, Finnigan, D. Roche, Wasnie
	rw	Finnigan, D. Roche, Wasnie
	c	Kaminsky, Voss, Howe, Cox
	lw	Shannon, E. Roche, Touhey
	rd	Shields, Leduc
	ld	Hollett, Leduc
	g	Beveridge

Score—Toronto 7, Ottawa 3. Goals—Conacher 4, Clancy, Day and Sands for Toronto; Shannon 2, D. Roche for Ottawa. Assists—Jackson 3, Clancy 2, Kilrea 2, Primeau for Toronto; Kaminsky 2, E. Roche, Voss for Ottawa. Referees—M. J. Rodden and R. W. Hewitson, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—New York Americans scored over Montreal Canadiens last night, 4 to 0. Rabbit McVeigh celebrated his promotion to the first line with three goals, while Normie Himes also celebrated his return with the fourth. All came in the final period. Ronnie Martin also helped. The first period was about as fast a brand of hockey as even seen at the Garden. No penalties came, largely through the fine work of the players, not a single irregular performance being exhibited, but no goals also. Jack Riley was doing double duty on the second and third lines at center for Canadiens.

The second period brought the first penalty when Murray and M. Burke mixed up. But still no score came. A penalty to Carson for tripping McVeigh opened the way for the first goal as McVeigh scored on passes from Himes and Jackson, early in the third. Then McVeigh got loose on his own blue line while the Canadiens were attacking and scored all alone. Then he added a third on Martin's pass to make it a perfect day. But Himes had still a chance and scored with three seconds to spare. The summary:

N. Y. Americans		Canadiens
McVeigh, Klein, Gross, Gagnon, Larochelle, Godin	lw	Gross, Larochelle, Godin
Himes, Conn, Jackson, E. Burke, Lepine, Riley	c	Lepine, Riley
Martin, E. Burke, Picketts, Patterson, Brydge, Murray, McVeigh, Bourgault, Portland	rw	Joliat, G. Mantha, Mondou
	ld	Joliat
Dutton, Doran, Himes, Carson, M. Burke, Joliat	rd	S. Mantha, Bourgault, Portland
	ld	Carson, M. Burke, Joliat
Worters	g	Chabot

Score—Americans 4, Canadiens 0. Goals—McVeigh 3, Himes for Americans. Assists—Himes, Jackson, Martin for Americans. Referees—J. A. Cleghorn and Eusebe Dalgneault. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Toronto and McGill Win Hockey Contests

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—The University of Toronto continued its sweeping success over the college hockey teams of the United States here Saturday night by defeating Harvard University, 4 to 1, in Madison Square Garden. George Hendry and his associates on the Toronto front line practically settled the game in the first two minutes of play, with the wingman scoring twice in combination with McCelland and MacPherson. He added another in the second session, and played well all through the game. The summary:

Toronto		Harvard
MacPherson, Jeffery, McConvey, MacClelland, Cunningham, Hendry, Sweeney	lw	McConvey, lw
	rw	Hallowell, Lincoln, Watts
	c	Duffey, Dewey, Callaway
	lw	Kirkland, Hasler, Ware
Campbell, Fullerton, White, Rey, Fullerton, rd, Shipp	ld	Watts, Choate, Ware
	rd	Lane, Gleason, Callaway
	g	deGive

Score—Toronto 4, Harvard 1. Goals—Hendry 3, McConvey for Toronto; Watts for Harvard. Assists—MacClelland 2, MacPherson 2, Sweeney for Toronto; Lane, Callaway for Harvard. Referees—Moylan MacDonnell and Ed French. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 8—The McGill varsity hockey team staged a sensational second-period rally here Saturday night and came from behind to defeat Yale varsity, 3 to 2. The Eli took a 2-to-0 lead in the opening session, but a pair of goals by Farquharson and one by Ralph McGill, put the Canadian sextet out in front in the second.

McGill		Yale
McGill, Crutchfield, Shaughnessy, Wigle, Meiklejohn, Powers	lw	Mills, Colby
	rw	Mills
	c	Gilligan
	lw	Colby
	rd	Herrick
	ld	Robson
	g	Snyder

Score—McGill 3, Yale 2. Goals—Farquharson 2, McGill for McGill; Robinson and Mills for Yale. Assists—Farmer for McGill; Shepard for Yale. Spares—Farmer, Farquharson, Robertson for McGill; Shepard, Rose, Fawcett, Robinson for Yale. Time—Three 20m. periods.

College Basketball Results

Alabama 48, Tulane 23.
Arkansas 18, Tulsa 13.
West Point 46, Johns Hopkins 28.
Brown 43, M. I. T. 31.
Buena Vista 33, Upper Iowa 27.
Butler 24, Indiana St. T. 20.
California 49, Utah Aggies 31.
Carleton 39, MacAlester 36.
Carnegie Tech. 32, West Virginia 29.
C. C. N. Y. 30, St. John's (N. Y.) 28.
Creighton 47, North Dakota 26.
DeKalb Teachers 27, Milliken 18.
Drake 35, Oklahoma A. and M. 24.
Dubuque 38, Central (Iowa) 34.
Duquesne 48, Valparaiso 34.
E. Kentucky T. 40, Morehead T. 26.
E. Stroudsburg 43, Wheaton 40.
Earlham 32, Detroit City 17.
Emery Henry 39, Union (Ky.) 23.
Evansville 33, Wabash 20.
Fairmont T. 50, Morris Harvey 34.
Ft. Hays State 40, Bethany 20.
Fordham 37, Columbia 21.
Georgetown (Ky.) 31, Ky. Wesleyan 29.
Gettysburg 35, Muhlenberg 22.
Grinnell 33, Washington 28.
Guilford 42, American 8.
Hanover 36, Louisville 30.
Illinois College 40, Carthage 36.
Illinois 20, Wisconsin 17.
Indiana 29, Michigan 18.
Lafayette 27, Moravian 18.
Lawrence 29, St. Norberts 21.
Long Island 60, St. Peter's 24.
Iowa 41, Northwestern 28.
Loyola 45, Ripon 23.
Louisiana State 60, Sewanee 9.
Mankato T. 26, Gustavus Adolphus 25.
Marshall 35, Cincinnati 25.
Milsaps 32, Loyola (N. O.) 25.
Mississippi C. 31, Murray T. 28.
Missouri 32, Kansas State 20.
Navy 46, West. Maryland 21.
N. D. State 39, Moorhead Teachers 20.
North Carolina 38, Davidson 23.
North Central 37, Elmhurst 20.
Northeastern 38, Alumni 27.
Notre Dame 34, Mich. State 33.
New York 43, Georgetown 23.
Omaha 46, Wayne 34.
Oshkosh T. 38, Illinois N. S. 26.
Osteropathy 42, Drexel 39.
Ohio State 42, Chicago 32.
Pennsylvania 31, Harvard 19.
Penn State 39, Juniata 19.
Peru 31, Tarkio 21.
Pittsburgh 35, Temple 30.
Potomac S. C. 43, Alderson-Broadlus 26.
Purdue 45, Minnesota 30.
River Falls 37, Hamline 31.
Sparco 29, Louisiana P. I. 26.
Springfield 33, William 28.
Stevens Tech 27, Alumni 24.
St. Louis 40, Arizona 28.
St. John's (Md.) 29, V. M. I. 21.
Superior T. 30, LaCrosse T. 19.
S. W. Okla. Teach. 36, Canyon Teach. 25.
Texas A. and M. 23, Denton Teach. 21.
Texas Christian 89, Texas 31.
Tufts 32, Boston 19.
Vanderbilt 24, Georgia Tech 22.
Virginia 43, Randolph Macon 6.
Washburn 43, Coll. Emporia 33.
Washington 31, Idaho 25.
Washington State 36, Oregon State 34.
Wesleyan 39, Union 29.
Westminster 56, Glenville T. 24.
William Jewell 26, Trenton J. C. 6.
W. Ky. Teach. 33, Louisiana Normal 29.
Worcester P. I. 41, Coast Guard 39.

Sea Gulls Win Easily

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—Atlantic City Sea Gulls turned in another victory by a wide margin yesterday in the Eastern Amateur Hockey League, by defeating St. Nicholas, 7 to 2, at Madison Square Garden, leading all the way. At the Coliseum, the game between Hershey and Bronx went to the visitors, 3 to 1, after a close battle, with the score tied most of the game.

Midshipmen Elect

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 8 (AP)—Midshipman Joseph E. Dougherty of Philadelphia, has been elected captain of the United States Naval Academy soccer team for next season. Midshipman Norman M. Ostergren of Grand Rapids Falls, Montana, is manager.

American Hockey Association

Tulsa 3, Oklahoma City 1.
Kansas City 2, St. Louis 1.

College Wrestling Result

M. I. T. 15, Brown 5.

Great McGill Team Faces the Crimson At Garden Tonight

Line-up at Garden Tonight

Harvard		McGill
Duffey, Callaway, Lincoln, Lane, Gleason, deGive	lw	Shaugnessy
	c	Crutchfield
	rw	McGill
	rd	Meiklejohn
	ld	Hall
	g	McHugh

Harvard spares—Watts, Prouty, Choate Hallowell, Holmes, Dewey, Beale, Hasler, Kirkland, Mittell. McGill spares—Powers, Elie, Farquharson, Farmer, Robertson. Referees—A. G. Smith and F. J. Foley. Time of game—8:30 p. m.

Just about the greatest McGill University hockey team to invade Boston ice will make its appearance at the Boston Garden tonight to face Harvard University in a return engagement, McGill having defeated the Crimson on Montreal ice, 7 to 1, earlier in the season.

Many fans will flock to the Garden to see this collegiate aggregation from Canada because of the demand the professional game is making upon its players. No fewer than four of the present McGill team have been sought for the money game. Not a few, however, are hoping to see Harvard surprise the visitors.

Although man for man the Canadians have shown vast superiority to the Cambridge skaters, the fact that Harvard is entertaining on its own ice may make some difference. Another fact of hope is the first appearance on Boston ice of Fran Lane, football star who is a brother of Myles Lane, present captain of the Bruin Cubs in the Can-Am league.

Although Harvard will have a vast majority of rooters at this game, the Canadian collegians will not lack support, for many former residents of Canada have purchased tickets to see this colorful group of Montreal hockeyists. According to an announcement from the Garden an entire section behind the McGill bench has been reserved by fans now here who will lend their support to the visitors.

Harvard is expected to show a stronger attack than that with which it was equipped against McGill at Montreal and the defense has been strengthened as well with the début of Fran Lane. Coach R. B. Bell of McGill has Kenny Farmer, Capt. Nels Crutchfield, Hugh Farquharson, Frank Shaughnessy and Jack McGill to send against the Crimson. All of these players have appeared on Boston ice before.

Defensively McGill has a wide edge on the local collegians and its record shows only three goals scored against the team in contests against Harvard, Yale and Princeton, the strongest college teams on this side of the border. Although Harvard lost to Toronto in New York Saturday night, that game's result is not expected to affect its efforts tonight.

Mrs. Madeira Retains Pennsylvania Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERFORD, Penna., Jan. 8—Mrs. Crawford C. Madeira of Merion captured the Pennsylvania women's squash racquets championship for the second successive year at the Merion Cricket Club on Saturday, defeating Anne Page, a clubmate, 6—15, 15—13, 12—15, 15—7, 15—6.

Mrs. Madeira will play in the intercity team matches in New York this week, but not in the singles championship. This leaves Miss Page as Philadelphia's leading contender for the National title.

Ruth Hall of East Orange and Merion, now Mrs. Maurice A. L. Banks of London, won the Pennsylvania title the first two years of competition. The summary:

Pennsylvania Women's Squash Racquets Championship—Final Round

Mrs. Crawford C. Maderia, Merion, defeated Anne Page Merion, 6—15, 15—13, 12—15, 15—7, 15—6.

Harvard Club And Boston A. A. in Tie

Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association Interclub Standing
Class A

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston A. A.	11	4	.733
Harvard Club	11	4	.733
Harvard University	10	5	.667
Union Boat Club	8	7	.533
Harvard Graduates	7	8	.467
University Club	6	9	.400
Walk-Over Club	4	11	.267
Neighborhood Club	3	12	.200

Boston Athletic Association's lead in Class A, which it held before the Christmas holidays, was wiped out in Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association interclub play over the week-end, and now the B. A. A. team is tied for the lead with the Harvard Club of Boston. Harvard University follows in third place and Union Boat Club fourth.

The Boston A. A. group met Union B. C. and just managed to win by a 3-to-2 decision, while Harvard Club won by a 4-to-1 margin from University Club. Both of the winners played away from home.

Harvard University won its first division match from the Neighborhood Club of Quincy at Harvard, 5 to 1, and Walk-Over Club stopped the Harvard Graduates at Walk-Over, 3 to 2.

All Tie Games Over Week-End in Can-Am

Canadian-American Hockey League

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	9	3	6	46	41	20
Quebec	8	2	7	42	38	18
Providence	7	3	5	38	31	17
Philadelphia	6	3	7	44	39	15
New Haven	5	2	10	36	37	12

Results Jan. 6

Quebec 1, Philadelphia 1 (overtime).
Boston 0, Providence 0 (overtime).

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC, Jan. 8—Quebec Beavers held the speedy Philadelphia Arrows to a 1-to-1 overtime tie here Saturday in their Canadian-American Hockey League encounter. Sticky ice due to warm weather handicapped the play. Both goals were scored in the third period, Deacon Waite lifted a long shot to beat Smith at 5m. 47s. and Stan McCabe tied the score on a pass from Vernon Ayres at 13m. 35s. There were only three penalties in the contest. The summary:

Quebec		Philadelphia
McCabe, Quennesville, Wilson, Lowrey, Ward, Phillips, McIntyre, Toupin, Blake,	lw	Boyd, Collings, Carr
	rw	Boyd, Collings, Carr
	c	Anderson, Waite
	rw	King, Hudson
Ayres, Molynesux, Wilcox, Molynesux,	rd	Peters, Jeremiah
	ld	Desmarais, McGoldrick
Smith,	g	Wood

Score—Quebec 1, Philadelphia 1. Goals—McCabe for Quebec; Waite for Philadelphia. Assists—Ayres for Quebec. Referee—A. Martineau. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

In spite of the fact that the Bruin Cubs were unbale to defeat the Providence Reds at the Garden Saturday night, they easily retained their lead in the Canadian-American Hockey League standing by holding the visitors to a scoreless tie. Quebec missed a grand opportunity to close in on the leaders when it was held to a 1-to-1 tie in the afternoon by Philadelphia. In the game at the Boston Garden Saturday night the Cubs were deprived of two goals by technicalities. Once Happy Harnott passed to Joe Jerwa for a score in regulation time, but he did so with his skate when his stick was broken and the other saw Bert McInenly lose a goal which he scored while inside the goalie's crease in the overtime. The summary:

Boston		Providence
Heximer, Harnott, Halliday, F. Jerwa, Buckles, Weir, Filmore, Davie, Cunningham,	lw	Rivers, Giroux, Taylor
	rw	Rivers, Giroux, Taylor
	c	Gaudreault, Murray, Alexandre
	rw	Hart, Harrington
J. Jerwa, McInenly, Lane, J. Jerwa, Jackson,	ld	Lesieur, Trapp, McVicar
	rd	Lesieur, Trapp, McVicar
	ld	Nichols, Trapp, Gaudreault
	g	Byrne

Score—Boston 0, Providence 0. Officials—W. A. Shaver and W. J. Shaver. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

Although it was Bill Shaver's first game of the season as referee, he did an excellent job. Calling back two Boston goals called for prompt decision, but he followed the rule correctly in spite of a storm of protest.

The Cubs played the first period with their new helmets and the appearance was natty. They were discarded in the second and third sessions, however, evidently being somewhat uncomfortable. The helmets made identity of the players a little difficult, but they certainly added to the player's appearance and should be compulsory.

A good-sized gathering from Providence attendance to cheer their stalwarts along and their support certainly seemed to help the Reds in the many tight spots to which they were subjected. Paddy Byrne, visiting goalie, gave an excellent exhibition of net play.

According to an Associated Press dispatch, Frank Jerwa was fined $15 and was ineligible to play until the fine was paid, but since he was ready to furnish the money, but had no official notice from Pres. James E. Dooley, he dressed and played anyway.

The Christian Science Monitor newsboys plan to attend one of the Bruin Cub games in a body some Saturday night later in the season. This is one occasion when the boys are happiest.

International League Will Continue Playoff

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—The International Baseball League has decided to continue the playoff system for another year, but on a revised basis.

By a 7-to-1 vote, the league directors decided that the club finishing first during the regular season would be declared league champions. The first four clubs in the final standings then would begin a series of three playoffs the survivor of which will represent the league in the Little World Series against the American Association.

Under the newly-adopted system the first place club will play the third-place club a series of best four-out-of-seven-games while the second and fourth place outfits are meeting in a similar series. The winners then would meet in still another four-out-of-seven series for the right to play in the Little World Series.

Northwestern Professional Hockey League Standing

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Calgary	8	2	3	47	25	18
Portland	6	1	8	33	42	13
Vancouver	6	0	5	29	30	12
Edmonton	5	2	7	33	41	12
Seattle	5	1	7	31	35	11

Results Jan. 1

Calgary 4, Seattle 3.
Vancouver 3, Portland 0.

Result Jan. 3

Edmonton 4, Seattle 2.

Results Jan. 5

Seattle 4, Edmonton 2.
Portland 4, Vancouver 2.

International Hockey League

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	11	2	5	43	48	24
Syracuse	10	2	9	59	51	22
Buffalo	7	6	6	47	39	20
Cleveland	10	1	7	52	47	21
London	7	2	10	33	40	16
Windsor	7	1	12	38	47	15

Results Jan. 6

London 3, Windsor 2.
Cleveland 7, Syracuse 3.
Detroit 2, Buffalo 0.

Result Jan. 7

Detroit 5, Syracuse 4.

Football Rules Meeting

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 8 (AP)—The National Football Rules Committee will hold its annual meeting here for three days, starting Feb. 9, H. J. Stegeman, a committee member from the University of Georgia, announced Saturday. The meeting, generally held in New York, was moved here at Stegeman's invitation. At the same time the advisory committee of coaches, appointed at the recent coaches' Chicago convention, will meet here. Lou Little, Noble Kizer, Babe Hollingsberry and W. A. Alexander are members of this committee.

Dutra and Runyan in Tie

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 8 (AP)—The East and West were tied for the lead at the halfway mark of the Los Angeles $5000 open golf tournament yesterday as big Olin A. Dutra and little Paul Runyan finished with 36-hole totals of 138, two strokes under par for the Los Angeles Country Club course. In third place, only a stroke behind and still under par, was Charles Seaver, young Los Angeles amateur, at 139. Johnny Revolta of Milwaukee was fourth at 142, two strokes over perfect.

Lake Placid Wins Second Game

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Jan. 8 (AP)—McDonald, Lake Placid winger, went wild on the Arena ice yesterday afternoon, and as a result of his stellar work and the riekribbed defense of Joe Lane, new Blue and Gold goalie, Lack Placid A. C. hockey team defeated Rideau Club of Ottawa, 5 to 2, and broke even on the twin week-end bill. The Canadians won Saturday night 5 to 3.

Mitchell Wins Golf Final

ST PETERSBURG, Fla., Jan 8 (AP)—C. Bayard Mitchell, Woodbury, N. J., won the annual New Year's invitation golf championship of the Lakewood Golf Club Saturday, defeating Bob Hamilton of St. Petersburg, 1 up, in the 36-hole final. Mitchell put together cards of 72 and 77, while Hamilton scored 77 and 74.

College Hockey Results

Colby 6, Bates 2.
McGill 3, Yale 2.
M. I. T. 7, West Point 4.
Toronto 4, Harvard 1.
Union 1, Middlebury 0.

Dow and Stonehouse Tie

MIAMI, Fla., Jan 8 (AP)—Willie Dow of Miami and Ralph Stonehouse of Indianapolis, with cards of 279, yesterday tied for low honors in the $2000 72-hole Miami open golf tournament.

College Swimming Results

Amherst 55, M. I. T. 22.
Bowdoin 51, Portland B. C. 26.
Williams 50, Union 27.

Ouimet Named U. S. Walker Cup Team Captain

Pennsylvania Gets All National Golf Tourneys but the Amateur

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—When The Country Club, Brookline, Mass., entertains the golfers of the United States in the United States amateur championship next September, two changes of importance will be tried out for the first time, as the result of action taken on Saturday at the annual meeting of the United States Golf Association. First, and of the greatest importance, there will be no medal play qualifying round. The 180 selected players will start right off at match play, with 52 pairs competing in the first round, on Sept. 10, and the remaining 76 receiving byes. The second round, also at 18 holes, will consist of 64 matches, and so through the week, with the semifinal and final at 36 holes. The list is enlarged to 180, which is 20 more than before, while the qualifying list will remain at 160, with the other 20 places reserved for another innovation, former champions and those prominent golfers who failed to qualify in their own districts but which the committee feels should be included anyhow. Sectional qualifying rounds will be held usual, with allotments according to the number entering, but these will be full three weeks in advance of the main event.

Merion Gets Open

Pennsylvania will get all the other championships this year, the open going to Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, June 7-9, the women to another suburb of Philadelphia, Whitemarsh Valley Country Club at Chestnut Hill, Oct. 1-6, while Pittsburgh Municipal Links, July 30 to Aug. 4, will be the scene of the public links championship. Qualifying rounds for the open will be held on May 14. The field in the public links is enlarged to 64, with each city limited to five representatives.

The personnel of the Walker Cup team, which will compete against the British at St. Andrews, Scot., May 11-12, was announced as follows: Francis deS. Ouimet of Boston, captain; George T. Dunlap Jr., New York, H. Chandler Egan, Del Monte, Calif., Johnny Fischer, Cincinnati, Johnny Goodman, Omaha W. Lawson Little Jr., San Francisco Maxwell R. Marston, Philadelphia Gus Moreland, Dallas, Tex., and Alfred J. (Jack) Westland, Chicago. Alternates, if needed, will be selected later.

A British team of women will visit the United States late in the summer, and will encounter a team of Americans for the Curtis Cup, at Chevy Chase Club, Maryand, Sept. 22. They will also compete in the national.

Bogue Replaces Platt

The only change in the officers of the association is at counsel, in which Morton G. Bogue, National Links, replaces Livingston Platt, Apawamis. Herbert Jaques remains as president. John G. Jackson of the Deepdale Golf Club, Great Neck, and Prescott S. Bush of the Round Hill Club, Greenwich, were re-elected vice-presidents; Archie M. Reid of the St. Andrew's Golf Club, Hastings-on-Hudson, secretary, and Harold W. Pierce of The Country Club, Brookline, treasurer.

The executive committee is the same as last year, the members being:

George W. Blossom Jr., Onwentsia; John Arthur Brown, Pine Valley; Ganson Depew, The Country Club of Buffalo; Charles L. Dexter, Brook Hollow Golf Club; H. Chandler Egan, Cypress Point; Paul P. Farrens, Alrderwood; Harrison R. Johnston, White Bear Yacht Club, Mr. Platt and the five officers.

H. H. Ramsay, former president of the association, was appointed chairman of the nominating committee for 1935, others in the group being C. V. Benton, St. Andrews; Alfred S. Bourne, Palmetto; Henry H. Wilder, The Country Club, Brookline, and R. Arthur Wood of the Bob O'Link Club.

Clark Bowls 2036 to Win

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—As the new champion of the United States bowling sweepstakes, Astor Clark of Washington was credited today with one of the most masterful exhibitions of rolling ever witnessed here. His score of 2036 in 15 games won for him Saturday night a purse of $400. Nick Tronsky of the Connecticut Blue Ribbons, was unseated as champion, but made a game effort to finish second with a score of 1963. Jack White of New Haven, Conn., was third with 1943. John S. Blick, former Washington bowler now of Atlanta, tied with Tony Tarrasone of Connecticut for high game, each scoring a 158. Blick finished tenth among the 17 contestants, scoring 1824. Another Atlantan, McKay, came in twelfth with 1785.

Senators Release Sam Rice

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Washington Senators today handed Sam Rice, veteran outfielder, his unconditional release. Rice was with the Senators 19 seasons. From 1916 through 1930, he was a regular outfielder. Since 1930 he has been a pinch hitter and utility outfielder. Although 42 years old, Rice said today he expected to connect with some other ball club before long. He said the release surprised him and that he had not asked for it. Clark Griffith, Washington president, intimated that the club was in the market for a new fielder to replace Rice.

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S Comedy
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD THEA., 52 St. W. of B'y Evs. 8:20. Matinees THUR. and SAT. 2:20.

MAXWELL ANDERSON'S new play
MARY of SCOTLAND
with HELEN HAYES, PHILIP MERIVALE, HELEN MENKEN
ALVIN THEA., 52d St., West of Broadway Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:20.

MOLIERE'S COMEDY WITH MUSIC
The School for Husbands
with OSGOOD PERKINS and JUNE WALKER
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40th St. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:40.

Eugene O'Neill's New Play
Days Without End
HENRY MILLER TH., 43 St. W. of B'way Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30.

Mrs. Howe Retains Bay State Title

Mrs. William F. Howe Jr. of Weston, Mass., retained her title as women's squash racquets champion of Massachusetts at the Harvard Club of Boston on Saturday. She defeated Eleonora R. Sears of Boston in straight games, 15—8, 15—3, 15—8. Mrs. Howe's victory gave her her third Bay State title, while Miss Sears has also been a title winner three times. Others who have won the Massachusetts championshp are Aurine Boyden of Boston, now Mrs. Homans, and Mrs. George W. Wightman of Brookline, who this year was put out of competition by unseeded Virginia Ellis of Brookline.

Mrs. Howe started her battle with a soft game, which threw her opponent off guard. The champion's game forced Miss Sears to play her shots up and down center court where they were more or less easily handled. As usual Mrs. Howe relied upon her unreturnable dropshots for many of her points.

Later in the match the defender speeded up her game. Few lets were called.

Mrs. Howe was never headed in the first two games. In the third, however, Miss Sears after trailing the champion at 3—1 forged ahead for a 6—3 advantage. Here Mrs. Howe made a brilliant run of seven points, five of them being placements. Miss Sears scored two more points, but Mrs. Howe meanwhile scored five more placements for the game and match.

Lothrop Withington was referee.

Massachusetts Women's Squash Racquets Championship—Final Round

Mrs. William F. Howe Jr., Weston, Mass., defeated Eleonora R. Sears, Boston, 15—8, 15—3, 15—8.

England and India Draw

CALCUTTA, India, Jan. 8 (AP)—The second test cricket match between England and India today was left a draw as stumps were pulled at the conclusion of four days of play. Scores were: England 403 and 7 for 2 wickets; India 247 and 237. The Indians made a better showing than in the first test when England won by 9 wickets.

Didrickson Team Wins

DAYTON, Ohio, Jan. 8 (AP)—Babe Didrickson's All-American basketball team defeated the Dayton Pros, a men's team, 31 to 23 here last night. The Babe scored 7 points.

Sporting Around the Hub

BILL TILDEN and Ellsworth Vines, who make one of the first stops of their professional tennis tour in the Boston Garden one week from tonight, will play a series of matches in China, Japan and possibly the Philippines, it is announced by Bill O'Brien, their manager. During the next 12 months the pair will travel about 60,000 miles, making three swings of the United States before leaving for Europe for appearances in France, Belgium, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Italy. Tennis fans are showing tremendous interest in the coming matches at the Garden. Boston is a great tennis city.

♪ ♪ ♪

Cliff Battles, sensational running halfback of the Boston Redskins, was the leading ground-gainer in the National Professional Football League during the last season according to figures just released from league headquarters. The former West Virginia Wesleyan star carried the ball 146 times and gained 727 yards, which is an average better than five yards a try. Jim Musick, Boston's hard-driving fullback, was close behind Battles in the matter of yardage gained with a total of 629 in 173 attempts.

No doubt Battles is one of the best running backs the professional game has ever had, but we must not forget that he was given fine interference all season, especially by Ernie Pinckert, the No. 1 blocking back of the Redskins. Pinckert is the type of player the fans usually overlook because he very rarely runs with the ball and therefore is not spectacular.

♪ ♪ ♪

Local college basketball teams are in for a busy week. Harvard plays two Eastern Intercollegiate League contests, the first against Yale on Wednesday and the second with Pennsylvania on Saturday. Both games will be played in the Harvard indoor athletic building. Tufts meets Brown at Providence tomorrow, and returns home to oppose M. I. T. at Medford on Saturday. M. I. T. plays Lowell Textile tomorrow night at the Hangar. Northwestern, with three victories to date, meets Rhode Island State Wednesday evening at Kingston, R. I., and Middlbury Saturday night on the main court of the Boston Y. M. C. A. Middlebury also is scheduled to meet Brown Friday night at Providence.

♪ ♪ ♪

Skiing has officially been recognized as a minor sport at Harvard

British Jobless Jump at Chance To Follow Plow

More Than 100,000 Raise in Excess of $2,000,000 in Vegetables

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—How some "unemployed derelict men," who had been "sleeping out on the Embankment," formed themselves into a group and asked the Friends Allotment Committee to help them get a piece of land that they might cultivate is one of the many heartening stories told in the committee's annual report which was published here in mid-November.

The Allotments Committee was formed as a result of the deep concern felt by the Society of Friends at the distress caused by the unemployment crisis in certain areas. To help combat the evil, a plan was devised to help unemployed miners to cultivate plots of ground.

Each man is offered "the seed potatoes, vegetable seeds, lime, fertilizers and tools requisite for planting a 300-square-yard plot." The men are required "to group themselves into societies affording opportunities for mutual helpfulness and co-operation."

The committee carries on its work through local groups, in conjunction with the National Allotment Society, an old-established body which is devoted to the encouragement of spare time gardening. Children aid their fathers in carrying on the work.

The committee hopes this year to enable 200,000 families to grow supplies of fresh vegetables valued at £1,250,000, at a total cost of £80,000 of which £45,000 will come from the men themselves.

In addition to its allotment work, the committee has more ambitious plans of land settlement. Among those undertaken last year was the one already referred to as having been started by the group of unemployed from the London Embankment.

Others include a poultry-keeping scheme at Maes-yr-Haf in the Rhondda Valley where unemployment has been rife for years. Thirteen acres in another coal-mining area—in Staffordshire—have been handed over to five ex-miners to trun into poultry farms and market gardens. A grant of £750 was made for the necessary equipment.

For the current year £10,000 is to be allocated to these land settlement schemes which the committee describes as "of great value in pointing the way toward one of the many solutions of the unemployed problem."

Britain's Unemployed Employ Themselves

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—London News Agency

Children at Work on Gardens in Euston Crescent, London

Paraguay Takes Three Forts

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Paraguayan Government announced officially today that its army occupied three abandoned Bolivian forts Sunday, following the expiration of the Christmas armistice with Bolivia. The captured forts are Plantanillos, Jayucuba, and Bolivar. All are in the Chaco Boreal.

"As Safe as the Bank of England"

Such is the security of money invested in the Magnet Building Society. There is no fear of capital depreciation; liberal half-yearly dividends are regularly paid; and any investor can withdraw his money in full at will. The Magnet Building Society has invariably honoured its commitments, and its financial stability was never so surely based as it is now. Shares can be purchased by instalments.

Write for literature

The MAGNET BUILDING SOCIETY
Magnet House, Paddington Green, London, W. 2, England

D·H·Evans Sale
ends Sat. Jan. 20th at 1.o.c.

Oddments & Remnants at Half Price!
THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY

D. H. Evans & Co. Ltd. Oxford Street, London, W. 1

Re-decorating This Spring?

HARVEY NICHOLS' JANUARY SALE

will help you to beauty and saving!

From our beautifully illustrated 1934 Catalogue

"BRAMPTON"

We have reduced this charming hand-blocked Printed Linen to less than half-price. The Old English flowered design is in chintz colourings on a natural ground. 60" wide. Originally 14/9 yard. Sale Price, yard 5/11

HARVEY NICHOLS & CO. LTD., KNIGHTSBRIDGE, LONDON

Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

New England

Massachusetts

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Wednesdays, 3:30-4:00 p. m., E. S. T., Station WBSO, 920kc-326m.

Maine

BANGOR—Every Saturday, 8:00-8:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WLBZ, 620kc-434m.

PORTLAND—Second and fourth Sundays of each month, except Jan. 28, 3:30-3:45 p. m., E. S. T., Station WCSH, 940kc-319m.

Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE—First Thursday of each month, 8:15-8:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WJAR, 880kc-337m.

Eastern States

District of Columbia

WASHINGTON—Every Thursday, 5:45-6:00 p. m., E. S. T., Station WOL, 1310kc-229m.

Florida

JACKSONVILLE — Thursdays, biweekly, 12:20-12:30 p. m., E. S. T., Station WJAX, 900kc-333m.

MIAMI—Tuesdays, 11:30-11:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WQAM, 560kc-535m.

Maryland

CUMBERLAND—Second and last Thursday of each month, 10:00-10:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WTBO, 1420kc-211m.

HAGERSTOWN—Saturdays, Jan. 13 and 27, 9:00-9:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WJEJ, 1210kc-248m.

New Jersey

NEWARK — Fourth Thursday of each month, 11:15-11:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WAAM, 1250kc-240m.

New York

ROCHESTER—Saturdays, 8:00-8:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WHAM, 1150kc-261m.

TROY—Second Monday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., E. S. T., Station WHAZ, 1300kc-231m.

Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA—Third Tuesday of each month, 4:00-4:15 p. m., E. S. T., Station WCAU, 1170kc-268m.

South Carolina

COLUMBIA—Second and fourth Thursdays of each month, 8:45-9:00 p. m., E. S. T., Station WIS, 1010kc-297m.

Virginia

NORFOLK—Third Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., E. S. T., Station WGH, 1310kc-229m.

Central States

Arkansas

LITTLE ROCK—First and third Sundays of each month, 1:30-1:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KLRA, 1390kc-216m.

Illinois

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WJJD, 1130kc-265m.

Indiana

TERRE HAUTE — Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WBOW, 1310kc-209m.

Iowa

DES MOINES—Sundays, 9:00-9:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WOC-WHO, 1000kc-300m.

OTTUMWA—Daily, Jan. 22-27, inclusive, 7:15-7:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WLAS, 1310kc-229m.

Kentucky

LOUISVILLE—Third Monday of each month, 3:00-3:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WHAS, 820kc-366m.

PADUCAH—Wednesdays, 1:10-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WPAD, 1420kc-211m.

Michigan

IRONWOOD — Alternate Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WJMS, 1420kc-211m.

LUDINGTON — Thursdays, 10:30-10:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WKBZ, 1500kc-200m.

Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WDGY, 1130kc-254m.

Mississippi

VICKSBURG—Saturdays, 11:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WQBC, 1360kc-200m.

Missouri

KANSAS CITY—Tuesdays, 11:15-11:25 a. m., C. S. T., Station WHB, 860kc-349m.

Nebraska

LINCOLN and OMAHA—Mondays and Wednesdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFAB, 770kc-250m.

Ohio

CINCINNATI—Alternate Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WKRC, 550kc-545m.

CLEVELAND—Alternate Tuesdays, 9:15-9:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WHK, 1390kc-216m.

COLUMBUS—Alternate Thursdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WAIU, 640kc-469m.

TOLEDO—Alternate Tuesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station WSPD, 1340kc-224m.

Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY and TULSA—Second and fourth Sundays of each month 3:00-3:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WKY, 900kc-333m Oklahoma City, and KVOO, 1140kc-263m Tulsa.

South Dakota

HURON—Fridays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station KDGY, 1340kc-224m.

PIERRE—Wednesdays, 2:00-2:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station KGFX, 360kc-476m.

Texas

AUSTIN—Sundays, 10:15-10:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station KNOW, 1500kc-200m.

DALLAS—Sundays, 6:15-6:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WRR, 1280kc-234m.

FORT WORTH — Third Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFJZ, 1370kc-219m.

SAN ANGELO—First and third Wednesdays, 12:30-12:47 p. m., C. S. T., Station KGKL, 1370kc-219m.

Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE—Daily except Sunday, 7:00-7:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WTMJ, 620kc-484m.

POYNETTE—Tuesdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WIBU, 1210kc-248m.

STEVENS POINT—Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Jan. 25, 26 and 27, 8:45-9 a. m., C. S. T., Station WLBL, 900kc-333m.

Mountain States

Colorado

DENVER—Fridays, 10:00-10:15 p. m., M. S. T., Station KLZ, 560kc-535m.

PUEBLO—Sundays, 3:30-4:00 p. m., M. S. T., Station KGHF, 1320kc-227m.

Far Western States

California

LONG BEACH — Daily, except Sundays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, 8:45-9:00 p. m., P. S. T.; Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m.; Tuesdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m.; Wednesdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., Station KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

LOS ANGELES—Daily and Sundays, 5:00-5:15 p. m., P. S. T., Station KFAC, 1300kc-213m.

LOS ANGELES — In "Church Quarter Hour," cooperation with the Church Federation of Los Angeles, on the eighth, eighteenth and twenty-eighth of each month, 7:45-8:00 a. m., P. S. T., except when period falls on Sunday, 9:00-9:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KFI, 640kc-469m.

SAN DIEGO—In "Good Cheer Hour," cooperating with the Ministerial Association of San Diego County, last Saturday of each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KFSD, 600kc-500m.

SAN FRANCISCO—Daily except Sunday, 7:45-8:00 a. m., Sundays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., P. S. T., Station KYA, 1230kc-244m.

SANTA BARBARA — In "Church Quarter Hour," cooperating with the Y. M. C. A., Thursdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., P. S. T., Station KBD, 1500kc-200m.

Nevada

RENO—First and third Fridays of each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KOH, 1380kc-217m.

Territories

Hawaii

HONOLULU — Sundays, 6:45-7:00 p. m., Thursdays, 11:30-11:45 a. m., Hawaiian Time, Station KGBM, 1320kc-227m.

Canadian

British Columbia

CHILLIWACK—Sundays, 8:45-9:00 p. m., P. S. T., Station CHWK, 780kc-384m.

VANCOUVER—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., P. S. T., Station CJOR, 600kc-500m.

Ontario

HAMILTON — Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station CKOC, 1120kc-268m.

TORONTO—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station CFRB, 690kc-435m.

These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication

Boston Art Notes

Cyrus Edward Dallin

Dean of sculptors of New England, Mr. Cyrus Edward Dallin is holding a large exhibition of his works, sculptures and paintings, at the Boston Art Club. The catalogue lists a long enumeration of honors which have come to Mr. Dallin since 1888, when he was 27 years old. Here in Boston we have on view permanently one of his finest works, the "Appeal to the Great Spirit," which stands on the green in front of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

On more than four dozen pieces of sculpture, some in relief, most of them in the round, we may review the artist's accomplishment. Portraits there are, beautiful characterizations in which Mr. Dallin seems to have brought to the surface the kindest and most charming qualities of his models. Some are portrayed in firmly characterizing surface, some are enveloped with the softening veil of poetic fancy.

The subject of the Indian has always appealed to him. He has portrayed the native in trappings which characterize him; but more, there is a quality of thought, a characteristic mood. Mr. Dallin's Indian portraits have a twofold value, the one artistic, the other ethnological.

In all the sculpture one feels the professional hand, the great aptitude with materials, the realization on the part of the performer of what may be done in the plastic medium, and what should be avoided.

It will come as a surprise to many to learn that Dr. Dallin is a painter of skill. He entitles the painting collection descriptively, "Third Dimension Paintings." We look in the catalogue for some elucidation of the title, but there is none. We take it for the dictionary meaning. There are many landscapes, paths, rocks, trees, cliffs, the Great Salt Lake, mountains and valleys. The deep vistas, the rounded appearance of the vegetation, the conjuring of these subjects in realistic fashion, warrant the title. Mr. Dallin is a painter in his own right. D. A.

O'Duffy Plans 'Offensive' Against de Valera Régime

DUBLIN, Jan. 8 (AP)—Gen. Eoin O'Duffy, has started his own offensive in his battle with the régime of Mr. Eamon de Valera, demanding compensation for what he termed illegal arrest and false imprisonment.

General O'Duffy, as leader of the proscribed "Blueshirt Forces" of the United Ireland Party, referred to his arrest Dec. 17 at Westport, his detention there, and his subsequent detention at Arbor Hill barracks from which a high court ruling released him Dec. 21. It was reported that General O'Duffy intended to take court action if a compensation settlement is not reached through other channels.

New York Auto Show Visitors Split Opinions on New Trends

(Continued from Page 1)

treatment of the front, similar to that used in the custom-made Silver Arrow of last year, with a continuous flowing line running directly back from the head lamps, which form the entering end of a long streamline section which molds gradually into the body back at the front door. It too has a modified beaverlike rear end.

Among the various makes of cars which seek to eliminate back drag by sloping rears the efforts to build coupes are not very happy. Having broken the flowing line of the hood by the windshield, the natural feeling is to have it flow straight back as in the DeSoto, Chrysler airflow coupes and the sedan models of the milder followers of the dragless rear. Thus when the roof is curved down sharply again only to swing back in yet another type of curve toward the rear, the passenger part of the car looks as though it were a strangely shaped dome, which had grown up somehow irrespective of the rest of the car. It gives little impression of streamlining and hasn't even the beauty of proportion which attends a well-designed conventional coupe.

See Trend From Mere Styling

Packard has some splendid examples of custom-built streamline-styled bodies, showing the maximum that can be achieved in this direction with the conventional chassis as a foundation. In fact this year's cars indicate that further streamline efforts along the "styling" idea are hardly feasible as they seemed to have reached a maximum in this direction. Thus any further attempts will probably have to be based on a new concept of function as worked out by Chrysler although not necessarily with the same result. With function as a basis of design resulting in a new type of chassis and probable change in the motor location, bodies will actually be designed on an aerodynamic rather than a style basis.

With all the new gadgets which one hangs on his electrical systems these days besides the ignition, lights and starters, such as windshield wipers, windshield defrosters, car heaters, spot lights, etc., and the reduction in charging when the car is coasting along in free wheeling, weak batteries are a common occurrence. While the charging rate can be stepped up to around 18 to 20 amperes, very much running at this high rate is likely to burn out the generator.

Auburn and Hudson both have air-cooled generators, a fan being mounted on one end of the shaft. This makes possible a charging rate of 25 amperes without damage. This is a distinct contribution to meeting the extra electrical needs of present day motoring.

Cuts Wear on Generator

Cadillac meets this same problem with a unique type of winding in its generator so that that instrument automatically changes the amount of current generated to suit the needs of the moment. If the current drag increases, say by turning on the headlights, the generator automatically increases its output. The charging rate is also uniform through the entire speed range above 20-25 miles an hour, instead of cutting down at high speeds as is usual with car generators.

New uses of the air which impacts against the front of the car, most of which is drawn through the radiator, is noted. Cadillac's carburetor intake is through the top of the radiator core instead of merely being taken from the air space under the hood. Using this cold air instead of the heated air results in a greater weight of air being fed to the engine and results in more power.

Auburn takes advantage of the cool frontal air to run a duct from the bottom part of the radiator grill right back to the valve section of the motor, and this cool air, blowing steadily against the valve housings, adds to operating performance and efficiency.

With so much talk about independent springing of wheels with "soft" springs, a feature of the Franklin exhibit is a car, equipped with the full elliptic springs Franklin has always had, with a large block of wood under the left front wheel and another under the right rear wheel, pushing the wheels well up into the fenders. In this flexed position there appears to be no strain on the chassis and the doors open and close with ease.

Bears Out Easy Riding

The Franklin has always been noted for its easy-riding qualities, due to its full elliptic springs, front and rear. This year's discussion of easier riding front ends gave it a chance to show how its time-proven system could meet present-day requirements.

Buick, with increased beautification of the lines which it inaugurated last year is attracting much attention in the middle-price class. The cars are slung lower this year, which gives an added sense of length and roadability to augment the streamline styling.

Nash has adopted a maximum form of streamline styling which it announced recently and which is familiar to the public. Therefore its outstanding point of interest is the presentation of a new car called the "Lafayette." It is Nash's bid in the lower-priced field and is a smart-appearing 75-horsepower six mounted on a 113-inch wheel base. The name will be remembered as that of a very fine "V" type eight which sold some years ago in the $3500-$5000 price class. Nash owned the company that made that car and the name with its reputation for high quality is very useful as a send-off for the new car.

The low-priced field is a remarkable example of "a lot for a little" and the cars in this group will be discussed in the next article.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 4, except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Exhibitions: Contemporary French lithographs; modern illustrated books. Selected prints and recent accessions. Water colors by Blake.

Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; musical 2:45; Sunday, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum—Open week days, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibition of English water colors of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; five centuries of landscape prints, Jan. 8-29.

Children's Museum of Boston—Open free week days and holidays from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5. Special exhibitions—Special exhibitions for January include Eskimo material used by the late Professor Barton on his expedition with Admiral Peary; Japanese and Chinese dolls of special interest; minerals and some of their common uses; copper craft work done by club members; models of prehistoric animals. Through January.

Copley Society—Paintings in oil by Ruth Perry. Through Jan. 12.

Boston City Club—Landscapes in oil and water color by Ralph Dwight Ayer. Through Jan. 15.

Foster Brothers—General exhibition.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Exhibition of prints by old and modern masters.

Casson Galleries—General exhibitions.

Vose Galleries—The "1934 Exhibition of Old Masters." Through Jan. 20.

Grace Horne Galleries—Oils by Omer Lassonde. Through Jan. 15.

Germanic Museum—General exhibitions of Teutonic art.

Goodman-Walker Galleries—First annual exhibition by Woodcut Society.

Holman's Print Shop—General exhibition.

Doll & Richards—Exhibition of New England landscapes by Charles H. Davis and Marion P. Sloane. Through Jan. 20.

The Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of water-color collections by G. Howard Walker. Through January.

Junior League of Boston, Inc.—Exhibition of Colonial painted furniture and trays of Esther Stevens Fraser. Through Jan. 13.

Boston Art Club—Exhibition of sculptures and third dimension paintings by Cyrus E. Dallin. Through Jan. 20.

New York Central Sets Passenger Record

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—A record for incoming passenger travel, the highest in more than a year, was reported today by the New York Central Railroad.

The road said there was an increase today of approximately 25 per cent over the best day's business in 1933. Five trains operated in 15 sections brought into New York about 1800 long-distance passengers. The increase was attributed to growing commercial travel and the National Automobile Show.

LAUREL'S LATEST ACHIEVEMENT

The LAUREL DUMB-BELL SAFETY RAZOR OUTFIT

COMPLETE IN CASE AS ILLUSTRATED 6D

ENQUIRIES TO G.E.O. H. LAWRENCE LTD LAUREL WORKS NURSERY ST. SHEFFIELD

BRITISH ISLES

HOLDRON

General Drapers & House Furnishers

BALHAM, S. W. 12

JAN. 17, 18 and 19

FINAL CLEARANCE OF REGULAR WINTER STOCKS
110-148 HIGH ROAD, BALHAM

BON MARCHE Ltd

BRIXTON

SALE

CONTINUES DAILY

"Squirrel" All Wool Underwear

A great bargain for men. Vests with long or short sleeves. Pants or trunks. Usually 7/11 8/11 per garment. All sizes 34 to 46 ins. Now..... 5/-

Big Men Especially Will Know the Value

Marshall & Snelgrove's SALE

DAILY UNTIL JANUARY 27

Marshall & Snelgrove's hold only two Sales in the Year. The goods you buy are those we have been selling all the season or season's surpluses from our manufacturers or our workrooms. In every case the goods are of our usual high standard of quality while the epithet "genuine" is superfluous when we say that each is

A MARSHALL & SNELGROVE SALE

INEXPENSIVE GOWNS

KINGSCLERE—Becoming wool Day Gown, with stitched neck line, showing contrast on one side and on the cuffs, skirt cut with a yoke and slight flare. In blue, brown, green, red and black. Sizes: 38, 40, 42 and 43. Reduced from 6 gns. Sale Price 45/-

INEX. GOWNS—FIRST FLOOR

STOCKS OF MILLINERY AT GREAT REDUCTIONS

MODEL GOWNS

ELITE — Attractive Dinner Gown in heavy satin and lace. Beautifully cut skirt. Sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 in. hips. Original Price 8½ gns. Sale Price £4.10.0

Larger sizes, 1 gn. extra

Model Gowns, First Floor

★

STOCKING BARGAINS

English Pure Silk Stockings which, when perfect, sell at 8/11 and 9/11 per pair. Now offered at 4/- per pair. These extra fine English, made Stockings of the purest silk can be had in all the most fashionable shades. With or without lace clox. The stockings are slightly substandard, which enables us to make this astounding offer. SALE PRICE, pair 4/-

Morley's "Favorite" de Luxe silk Stockings need no introduction to the woman of fashion. During the sale we offer 200 dozen of these famous silk Stockings, lisle feet and tops, substandard. Usual price when perfect 8/11 per pair. SALE PRICE, pair 3/11

KNITWEAR BARGAIN

KNUTSFORD — A delightful lace wool Pullover, designed for the larger figure, exclusive to this house. Ash pink, natural, sepia, grey, jungle and evergreen. Three fittings and out-size. Usual Price 55/9. Sale Price 30/-

Knitwear Salon, Ground Floor

CROCODILE 30/- PAIR

SIX STYLES ALL AT 30/- PAIR
(Usually 52/6)

Made from selected skins in all sizes from 3's to 9's.

W.S.75. Oxford style in brown and black crocodile.

W.S.130. Court shape with covered Louis heel. In brown only.

W.S.132. One bar with covered Louis heel. In brown crocodile.

30/-

30/-

W.S.131. Ghillie style. In brown crocodile.

W.S.133. Walking shoe, leather military heel, in black and brown crocodile.

W.S.134. Brown crocodile Walking shoe, flat heel.

Marshall & Snelgrove
Vere Street and Oxford Street
LONDON · W·1

The Children's Page

Timothy Goes Into Business

By ALTA HALVERSON SEYMOUR

Part II

BY THE time Grandma reached Timothy's room, he was safely in bed, and she heard no more sounds that night. But early the next morning, she made a careful inspection of the place. Nothing seemed to be missing, and she told herself that she had only been dreaming the night before, or that the wind had made the noises that had disturbed her.

"I'll just go out to the woodshed to make sure," she decided, "for I did think I heard sounds out that way." She looked into the shed, and then stood still in troubled amazement. For almost half the neat pile of applewood logs that Timothy had sawed so carefully was missing. "I wonder if Timothy knows about this," she thought anxiously. "It certainly did sound as if he went out last night and came in again. Well, I'm sure if he knows about it, he'll tell me at breakfast. He's such an honest little chap."

But Timothy said nothing about the missing logs, and as he started for school Grandma asked, "Timothy, did you hear any sounds around here last night?"

"Why, yes, ma'am," said Timothy, looking so flushed and confused that Grandma's kind heart went out to him.

"Some of the wood is missing," she said quietly. "Do you know anything about it?"

"Why—why—" stammered poor Timothy, "I—that is—oh, please don't ask me now—" And seizing his cap he rushed off, leaving Grandma to go sorrowfully about her morning's work.

"Of course I did tell Timmy when he sawed the wood that his work gave him a share in it. But I only meant to show him that he was helping to provide the winter's fuel. I thought that would please him. I certainly didn't think he'd take the wood away, and so secretly, too! It isn't that the wood is worth so much, but I was so sure I could trust Timothy," she thought, her heart heavy. "Some folks say it's too much of a job for me to bring up another boy. My own next-door neighbor thinks so. Maybe folks are right. Maybe I ought to send Timothy to a Home. Perhaps he would have a better bringing-up there. But, oh, I don't want to do it. I want to keep him here with me."

Timothy was too busy during the next few days to spend much time in the pleasant old kitchen. He hurried home after school, went at his chores with such energy that they were soon dispatched, and then set off up the hill to Mr. Martin's. He would come home looking so happy that Grandma had not the heart to mention the missing logs again.

If Timothy had not been so absorbed in the work going forward up at the workshop, he might have noticed that Grandma was quieter than usual, and that she often looked troubled. But he was so busy making his plans, trying to see that every detail was carried out just as it should be, that it never occurred to him that anything could be bothering Grandma.

A Puzzle for Grandma

The woman who lived next door shook her head at Grandma and said, "One thing I know, I wouldn't let a boy of mine run around the way you let Timothy. How do you know what mischief he's getting into?" Then she peered into the woodshed and added abruptly: "What's happened to those apple logs? You haven't burned almost half that pile already, have you?"

"Why, no," admitted Grandma. "We've burned some of them, and the rest—" She faltered and broke off.

The woman who lived next door looked at her shrewdly. "It's my opinion that Timothy had something to do with those logs disappearing," she said briskly. "In fact, if you want to know it, I heard a noise a few nights ago, and I went to the window, and what do you think I saw?" She paused impressively. "Timothy was helping a man load those logs in a wheelbarrow. I couldn't see who the man was, but there was no mistake about Timothy."

"Well," said Grandma sturdily, "I told Timmy when he sawed those trees up for me that his work gave him a share in the wood. And he didn't even take half."

"I should hope not," snorted the neighbor. "I shouldn't have thought he'd take any. You need that wood for fuel. And why did he take it away at night, I should like to know. It's my opinion—"

But Grandma didn't stay to hear her opinion. She said, a trifle huskily, "Don't I smell my pies—" and hurried into the house.

So Timothy really had taken them away! But why had he done it in such a way? "I suppose he wanted the money for something," she thought, "and arranged to sell them. But oh, why didn't he come to me and tell me all about it? And what could he be needing money for? Can he be in mischief or trouble of some kind? This evening when he comes home, I must ask him. I can't let this go on."

But when Timothy came home that evening, he looked so jubilant that Grandma couldn't bring herself to broach the unpleasant subject. After all, he wouldn't be so happy if he were in any serious mischief. He whistled and sang as he wiped the dishes, and once he almost laughed out loud. When his work was finished, he sped up to his room, and when he came down, Grandma noticed that he had a queer little bulge under his coat. "Do you mind if I go out just a little while, Grandma?" he asked.

"Where are you going, Timothy?"

"Just up to Ray Newton's. I'll be right back," he said, and Grandma nodded her consent with a feeling of relief. After all, he couldn't get into much harm up at Newton's.

More News

But the next day the woman from next door came bustling over. "I've just been up to Mrs. Newton's," she began, with the air of one who sees her duty and does it. "And she was cutting up a beautiful old piece of homespun for cushions. It's as fine a piece of homespun as I've ever seen, and looked exactly like that piece your mother left to you—that red and white. I wondered how she'd got it. She acted as if she wished I hadn't seen it, too. If that Timothy has started taking your things and selling them, I thought you ought to know. He certainly isn't showing much gratitude for all you've done for him if that's what he's up to. And after that wood—"

"Oh, there are many pieces of homespun like mine around this part of the country," said Grandma, trying to speak cheerfully. "Now, here's a little jar of piccalilli for you to take home for your supper," she added, changing the subject swiftly. And as Grandma refused to discuss the matter of the homespun, her neighbor had to go home without getting any more information.

But once she had gone, Grandma hurried up the stairs to Timothy's room. On the table by his window she had spread a folded piece of the homespun, sure that its gay red and white would please him. And indeed it had pleased him so much that she smiled now as she remembered the day she had put it there.

"Is that for me?" he had cried in delight.

"All for you, Timmy," she had replied. "Do you like it?"

"Oh, yes! I never had anything as pretty as that," he had exclaimed.

Certainly she had not expected that he would sell it. She had merely meant that it was his to use and enjoy. He wouldn't take anything like that away, she felt sure. Applewood logs—that was a different matter. There were more worn-out trees in the orchard, ready to be cut down and sawed. But this homespun—he surely wouldn't take that.

Her feet faltered as she reached the door of Timothy's room, and she drew a sigh of relief as she saw that the spread was still on the table. But her quick eyes caught a line of jagged edge, and she examined the cover hastily. "Oh, he cut away the part that was folded under, and left the part that showed," she thought sorrowfully. "I'd almost rather he'd taken the whole thing. This way of doing it seems so deceitful." She shook her head with a sigh, her eyes troubled as she tried to find some reason for Timothy's actions. "Seems there must be some mistake in the way I'm bringing the boy up," she thought sorrowfully. "Perhaps I'll have to send him away to a Home, after all."

(To be concluded next Monday)

DOLLS OF THE U.S.A.
AND HER NEIGHBORS
MEXICO
IT WILL IMPROVE THIS DOLL TO PASTE ON HEAVY PAPER THEN CUT OUT
CUT DOTTED LINE AND INSERT HEAD OF DOLL

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by H. Boylston Dummer

How the Children Are Helping

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Budapest, Hungary

Many poor folk in Budapest are being kept warm during the bitter wintry weather by the aid of small children in an elementary school.

Realizing that something must be done, and done quickly, for those in distress, the wife of the Governor, with the help of the president of the Junior Red Cross Association, made an appeal to the school children to help those who were in need by each bringing one log of kindling wood to the courtyard of the school, with the result that many little people, between the ages of 6 and 10, were seen carrying logs through the streets and throwing them on the top of an ever-growing pile.

"One log each" had been the instruction, but it was soon discovered that extra pieces of wood were hidden beneath coats, and small pieces secreted in pockets, in order to make the collection still larger.

While the children were lining up on one side of the pile awaiting their turn to add the logs they had brought to the great heap, a queue of poor folk was forming on the other to carry the wood away in sacks, and it was hard to say which group looked the happier!

So successful has the experiment proved that it is to be carried on as a weekly institution in every school in Budapest during the winter.

Hanging Baskets You Can Make

You can make pretty hanging baskets out of the halves of a coconut shell. First the coconut should be sawed in half. After the nut meat is taken out, punch or bore several holes in the bottom so that the water can drain out. Bore three holes near the top of each basket shell and pass cords of narrow ribbon through them to hang the baskets up with. Fill the baskets with soil and plant in them things like ivy, wandering jew or other plants which people put into hanging baskets. You can train the ivy to climb up around the cord and hide it, if you wish.

Key to Puzzle

Key to International Puzzle, Henri of France, Published Dec. 23.

(1) Arc de Triomphe. (2) Joan of Arc. (3) The Eiffel Tower. (4) A milkman. (5) Perfumes. (6) Porcelain.

Rainy Days.
It's fun to go out in the rain
With big umbrella too,
And watch the little rivers run
And find such lots to do.
Splish, splash, splosh, I slip about
In mud so soft and nice
And paddle in the puddles small
Not only once or twice
But lots of times, because of course
I've nice top boots, you see,
We're water tight: we like the rain,
My dear top boots and me.
E.M.C.

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by M. Wigley

An International Alphabet

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Dorothy T. Goldner

G for Germany

The seventh country of our International Alphabet is Germany. On each side of Elsa, a girl of Germany, you will see pictures that will tell you something about her country. They are numbered, and you are to write down what each represents:

1. What is this woman doing?
2. Germany has many famous musicians. Here is one of them.
3. Perched high above the river which is a smybol of patriotism to the Germans.
4. Germany's most famous poet.
5. Something to play with. Germany is famous for such things.
6. Germany's most famous airship.

The Mail Bag

Boise, Idaho

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag. I enjoy the Children's Page in The Christian Science Monitor, and just love Snubs.

I am 8 years of age. We have a very beautiful park, and the Boise River runs at one side of the park. In winter time this river is covered with wild geese and ducks and some swans. These are fed by the Fish and Game Club of Boise. Boise is a very beautiful little city with a population of about 26,000.

I should like to correspond with a boy in Japan. Wayne A.

East Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Editor:

I am 11 years old and go to a Christian Science Sunday School. I am in the sixth grade. Our homeroom teacher let us organize a reading club. We take books out and read or tell stories to the other children.

We live on one of the main avenues in Cleveland. Cleveland has large theaters, parks, stores, indoor ice skating rinks, museums of art, and other interesting places.

I should like to receive letters from children in all parts of the Old World, especially from the British Isles. Marian C.

East St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag. I have just come down to Melbourne from the country. I attend the Sunday School of Third Church. I should like to correspond with a boy of my own age (11) in a foreign country—a boy who can speak English. I am interested in cricket and swimming. Alastair M.

[The Editor would like to send a special "thank you" to 26 boys and girls of Chesterfield School, Cleveland, Ohio, for their letters]

The following boys and girls would like to receive letters:

Joy J. (7), Chingford, Essex, England—Interested in stories.

Elaine J. (8), Modesto, California—Interested in early Californian Indians.

Marjorie Jean W. (9), Los Angeles, California—From Holland and Canada. Interested in stamp collecting.

Marie C. (10), Hope, Arkansas—Interested in exchanging stamps.

James K. (10), Los Angeles, California.—Interested in kickball and baseball.

Vera B. (10), Oak Park, Illinois—From Holland, Japan and Africa. Interested in reading, movies and dancing.

The Song of the Books

By THE PIPER

The piper's song is a merry lay—
Over the hills and far away—
But how can we follow those notes so fleet?
Books shall be the golden shoes,
The winged steeds, each child may choose.
To lands where the new and wonderful meet.

Books With Pictures

Nancy: Ruth Alexander Nichols. Illustrated with photographs. The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

Johnny Round the World: André and William La Varre. Illustrated with photographs. Simon & Schuster. $2.

The Hen That Kept House: Emma L. Brock. Illustrated. Alfred A. Knopf. $1.50.

Heroes and Heroines: Eleanor and Herbert Farjeon. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

"COME in and play with me," says Nancy of "Nancy." She is four years old (perhaps you are, too!) her hair is curly, so are her toes and her thoughts, as you will find out. She is holding the door open, won't you come in?

She will show you her baby Jane, made of rubber, her other dolls and their clothes, and she will share with you her tricycle and her toys. But Nancy is a real little helper and, if you come in to play with her, she will soon have you doing all the things she loves to do—not just make-believe things but really-truly things like helping Mother make a cake in the kitchen, and dusting and sweeping.

Are you getting hungry? Nancy is having custard for her luncheon. After luncheon you shall have a nap with Nancy, then perhaps a read in one of her books, and by then it will be time to have a tea party for the dolls. "I hear mother calling now," Nancy says. "Is your mother calling you? Good-by. Come again some day."

* * *

Here is "Johnny Round the World." He is a smiling-faced boy, happy in the thought that he is to take us around the world—in pictures. First we cross the Pacific Ocean with him and visit many interesting places in Asia and Africa, then we go on through Europe and finally sail across the Atlantic to the Americas. In excellent full-page photographs we meet boys and girls in different lands whose costumes, customs, work and play are characteristic of their countries.

A short paragraph describes each picture, just as Johnny might. The odd things and the strange things and the beautiful things that are interesting to him become so to us. If you are studying geography in school you will want to have this book which is exciting simply because it is of boys and girls doing everyday things but so differently!

* * *

Fancy a hen keeping house! She didn't do it very well, as Miss Brock's story "The Hen That Kept House" will tell you.

Early one morning Farmer Labourd went off to the hay field with his eldest son; his second son went to the village, his third son to the mountains; his grandchildren to school. The Farmer's wife drove off in the orange-colored cart to sell her butter and eggs; the old woman (who usually kept the house) went down to the river to do her washing; even the tortoise-shell cat slunk away. So there was the house with no one to look after it!

It was then that Kokoko, the hen, soon took it in charge. She called in her friends and put them to work. The rabbit wound the clock and arranged the cabbages and stirred the soup; the goose polished the dishes and dusted the cider bottles and mixed the bread; the hen tidied a bit upstairs and down, then swept the house with the besom broom. Of course, they *thought* they were helping, but can you guess what Farmer Labourd and his family thought when they all returned at midday?

Emma Brock has told a lively tale of the Basque country. Her people and animals and scenes of village life will delight those of you who like words to be just about half of the story.

* * *

"Heroes and Heroines" brings us a parade of noble (and sometimes just curious) characters, from Alexander the Great to Nansen, from B. C. 356 to the year 1930. Their deeds are told in different verse forms—ballads, sagas, songs. The best known episodes in the heroes' lives are the substance of each story. Alfred and the cakes, Robert Bruce and the spider, Washington and the cherry tree. The range is wide—Cæsar, Lady Godiva, the Cid, Timour the Tartar, Joan of Arc, Pocahontas, Grace Darling, Emmeline Pankhurst, are all included. Full-page pictures show the heroes and heroines in startling colors and bold attitudes.

To the boy or girl interested in history this book may serve as an addition to a widening shelf of books; or it may serve to kindle interest. In itself, it does not go far.

* * *

Ringtail: Alice Crew Gall and Fleming H. Crew. Illustrated by James Reid. Oxford University Press. $1.50.

"It was an afternoon in early summer, and high in the hollow of a great old tree Ringtail the little Raccoon lay curled up on the floor of the family den.

"Out in the forest small woods creatures played about among the trees, or scampered along sunlit pathways and through the tall, sweet-smelling grass. Everywhere the birds were singing and the river sang, too, as it washed gently among the reeds. But the little Raccoon inside the hollow tree knew nothing of this busy world around him."

The older Ringtail grew the more curious he became. His parents told him quite a bit about things in the outside world and the gray squirrels chattered to him as he sat on a branch near his home. When he was old enough to learn how to go down the tree trunk, to the river and away into the marshes, he met birds and forest creatures who told him more and more of the world—of the danger that faced a small animal, of the wonder that was his.

The long quiet summer days passed. The little Raccoon grew to be a sturdy fellow, independent but loyal to the family in the hollow of the old tree. So loyal, in fact, that he fully believed he would live in the old tree forever. But the Hermit Muskrat told him differently when he hinted of changes that must come.

This is a tender and beautiful tale. As in "Bambi" the forest creatures and the birds talk together, sharing the joys of the woodland year and the common fear of the one who stands on two legs and carries a shining stick on his shoulder. Such gentle understanding as the authors and illustrator have shown in this book will help boys and girls to realize and preserve the right to life and happiness that such wild creatures have.

Is Inflation Coming?
Will the New Taxes Affect You?
What Does Repeal Mean?

What Is YOUR Answer?

These are the sort of questions which newspapers are discussing daily. What are the reasons and situations behind these important subjects? If you are a daily reader of

The Christian Science Monitor

you are finding answers to many of these questions in the column by Willis J. Abbot, internationally known writer on world affairs. It appears three times a week and is called

"Watching the World Go By"

A subscription to the Monitor also entitles you to a seat for "Watching the World Go By"

The pen of this world traveler is touched with humor, tolerance and a keen perception of the "news behind the news." The regular reading of this interpretative column on world news will lift the curtain of confusion from many puzzling events.

The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Please enter my subscription to the Monitor for
1 yr. $9.00 ☐ 6 mos. $4.50 ☐
3 mos. $2.25 ☐ 1 mo. 75c ☐
I enclose .....
Name .....
Address A-1

The Home Forum

Our Familiar Use of Symbols

THE gist of an article that appeared not long ago was that, practical and matter-of-fact as we think ourselves today, we could not get along for a single minute without the use of symbols. The question of their value is brought home to us in these days when we see in every window the Blue Eagle, doing its best to cover with its wings the present emergencies, and standing for the combined energy of the nation; and when, on the other hand, we are confronted by the possibility that paper currency, bonds, and certificates (all of them symbols) do not necessarily represent what they set out to do. The subject deserves looking into further. Symbols are as old as the hills; for a clear view of them we must begin far back in history.

The word *symbol* comes from a Greek verb that means to throw together, to compare. It is defined as "that which stands for something else," or, more fully, as "a visible sign or representation of an idea or quality." This last meaning might apply to Plato's Theory of Ideas. His notion is rather difficult to follow: he refers at various times to the objects that we observe through our senses as "copies," "images," "phantoms," "shadows," "reflections," of an abstract idea, or quality, in which they share, and which is not grasped by the senses but only by the mind. Even if Plato never called sensory objects "symbols" (I cannot find that he did), the word is a venerable one and must have been familiar to him, for it was used in his day, during the fourth and fifth centuries B. C., in many of the ways it might serve us now: a pawn ticket on which money was advanced; a tally; a counter on presenting which the juryman received his fee; a commercial treaty with a neighboring state.

* * *

In our daily routine we rarely think of the symbols we employ. It is when symbols are strange to us that we stop to notice them; when we come across them as distant from us in space as the ancient Greeks were in time—for instance, in China. There we find carried to an extreme degree the traditional use of commonplace objects to denote something else. We read that if a woman wears a gold hairpin in the knob of hair at her neck, she is the mother of a son. White eggs are symbols of long life; red eggs, symbols of happiness. The incense of the acacia stands for health, bowls of uncooked rice for prosperity, flower seeds for lovely children. We are told that the Chinese display "happiness banners," and use crimson "joy characters." We marvel at the symbolic intricacies of their language, and slide over the fact—because it is an everyday matter—that all languages are made up of symbols: that when we speak, the sound we utter stands for an object or an idea; and that when we write, the combinations of characters spell a spoken sound. We are so accustomed to this that the instant our eye falls on the letters they resound in our ears. The learned call this kind of character or symbol a "phonogram." So, as far as the symbols are concerned, the difference that strikes us as we compare our Western languages with the Chinese is that besides phonograms, it still contains two or three hundred picture characters (pictograms), which have survived from the days when the only kind of writing anywhere was the drawing of an object. Along with these, the Chinese have a third sort of character, a composite sort that does not represent a sound at all, but an abstract idea or association of ideas. These are ideograms. All this is very confusing, and very difficult for Westerners to learn.

But we must not make the mistake of feeling superior to people who have recourse to symbols that happen to carry no meaning for us. From morning till night we are dealing with symbols of our own that are of no intrinsic value whatever, and yet for us they do very well instead of many things we prize. What gives them value is the human qualities that back them up. (Does this again sound a little like Plato and his abstract qualities?) Substitutes for money are always changing hands as legal tender under conditions that would make the actual transfer of bullion awkward and unwieldy: checks, greenbacks, bank notes, receipts, counters. We rely on contracts and pledges involving sums big and little: on leases, railroad and theater tickets; in place of our belongings, we accept a piece of cardboard from the baggage-man, the express company's slip of paper, even a pawn ticket. We should never preserve photographs and odds and ends of keepsakes or old letters so carefully, unless we found something of the satisfaction in them that we feel at the presence of the people with whom they are associated. If all these objects were not insured in their symbolic rôle by some of the best of human qualities—honor, trust, loyalty, love—we should be treasuring scraps of paper.

* * *

It is not only for tangibles that symbols stand. They also embody ideas, beliefs, feelings, responsibilities, achievement. From the class pins proudly worn by the littlest of schoolgirls; from Hunt Club buttons, insignia, emblems, uniforms and badges, to the most highly prized decorations for bravery, and the honorary gowns and hoods worn by the "fellowship of scholars"; from the rites of primitive races to the most solemn and simple of religious ritual, they are evidence of perseverance, respect, reverence, and faith.

Human beings are not perhaps the only users of symbols. By letting fancy enter in, we may well assert that symbols occur in nature, not only those that have been read into it, but those that are there for all to see. People have read meanings into rainbows, eclipses, thunder, shooting-stars, the angle at which the new moon hangs in the western sky, into the presence of spiders or ladybugs or crickets, and into the behavior of the hedgehog. But, on the theory that there is "no smoke without a fire," when we see a shadow we know that it has been cast by something, even if that something is not in sight; and we know that an object mirrored in a stream has its place close by on the bank. Shadows and reflections "stand for something else." Emerson says that a reflection "is rhyme to the eye, and explains the charm of rhyme to the ear. Shadows please us as still finer rhymes."

* * *

Every kind of art is dependent on the use of symbols, and every work of art is a symbol. The question is confused, however, because, in the history of art, names are found that seem to limit the use of symbols to certain schools: such as the Symbolists and the Imagists. The Symbolists were a school of poets, mostly French, who in the late nineteenth century reacted against the classical calm and jewel-like beauty of another school, the Parnassians. They treated poetry as music, and were so occupied in expressing their feelings through rhythm, extremely mixed netaphors and far-fetched, mystical likenesses, that whatever sense their lines may contain is often pretty hard to dig out. The twentieth-century Imagists think of poetry more as painting than as music. They are apt to jot down a series of exact images (no mystical vagueness for them). They are nearer akin to the French Impressionist painters, who insisted that an immediate sense impression be reproduced. But the symbolism of these schools is only part of the whole. In literature, metaphors, similes—even so trite a one as "gentle as a lamb"—parables, fables, allegories, are nothing in the world but symbols. In painting and sculpture and architecture, whether the artist wants to catch a likeness or to express his own emotions, or to embody an ideal in some railway terminal or cathedral, whatever he uses and produces is again a symbol. The musician who writes a Barnyard Symphony, or who takes advantage of the special qualities of wood-winds or strings, and the combined effects of rhythm, melody and harmony, to move his listeners as he is moved himself, has made use of still another set of symbols. In the process of creating, his imagination, ingenuity, skill, have been called into play.

Just as it is pleasant to imagine that symbols occur in nature, so, now that we realize how familiarly we ourselves employ them, the artistic world with its symbolism may seem less remote to us, the

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year ... $9.00 Three months $2.25 Six months .. $4.50 One month ... 75c Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press. The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use or republication of all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

	Foreign	
14 pages	3c	24 to 30 pages 4c
16 to 22 pages	4½c	32 pages 7½c

Including Canada, Newfoundland and any Pan-American countries.

	United States	
14 pages	2c	24 to 30 pages 4c
16 to 22 pages	3c	32 pages 5c

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: 3, Avenue de l'Opéra.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 59A.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 23.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31, Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York ..... 500 Fifth Avenue
Detroit ... 3-101 General Motors Bldg.
Chicago ... 333 North Michigan Avenue
Miami ..... 1220 Ingraham Bldg.
St. Louis ... 1975 Rwy. Exchange Bldg.
Kansas City .. 405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg.
San Francisco ... 625 Market Street
Los Angeles .. 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle ..... 824 Skinner Bldg.
London ..... 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace
Paris ..... 3, Avenue de l'Opéra
Berlin ..... Unter den Linden 59A
Florence ..... Via Magenta 11

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 911 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
(Scandinavian Edition)
(Dutch Edition)
(Braille Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Saddle Stallion, "Glen Chief": From a Painting by George Ford Morris

The Gateway of India

Why doesn't some producer stage a copy of it for the finale of an opera, a musical comedy or one of those extravagantly elaborate plays with forty scenes, each more beautiful than the last? There is no doubt that the arched Gateway, itself, would make a magnificent centerpiece, or whatever the theatrical term may be; and no more lovely backcloth could be imagined than the setting it actually has, especially at sundown.

Evening sees the road before the Gateway packed with cars, elegant, gaudy and shabby; with gharis and with people. Throngs of people. Surely, a more colorful crowd it would be difficult to find. To begin with, the headdresses of the men alone are extremely varied. Pagris of pink muslin, so loosely bound that they appear about to collapse at any moment; white pagris, large yet firmly folded; khaki ones, having one fringed end turned up and the other hanging down the back of the Pathan wearer; tight-rolled and high-crowned ones of red and gold; tall, black, patent-leather headgear of Parsis.

And then the women. Mussulman women walk, mysteriously garbed in long borkhas. Under the tight caps, to which the main garments are gathered, dark eyes shine through two net-covered holes. Bright satin jodhpurs and curly-toed sandals peep in and out below the borkhas. The bright saris of the Parsi women are trimmed with sequins, beads, diamanté, pearls, silver and gold thread or galon. Their school-girl daughters wear round, bead-embroidered velvet caps. Hindu women, crowned with shining black hair, stuck with wee, white flowers or a single rose, are clad in royal blue or maroon-colored saris. Earrings, bracelets and anklets jingle. Nose rings or studs glint and "lucky spots" painted on the forehead show red.

Motley, joyous, laughing crowds, to whom the vendors of cheap toys and sweetmeats call cheerfully and incessantly. What a gay chorus they would make, all these attractively clad people promenading before the Gateway.

Over all is the soft glow from the setting sun, and the gentle zephyr that ripples the silken saris.

And the backcloth?

The dusky night merging from over the dark hills beyond the harbor, purpling the rose-orange of sunset. Stars appear, bright and twinkling, vying with the lights of bunder boats, private yachts and white cruisers swinging with the tide.

Unhurried, with the careful air of a tight-rope walker, there sail into the harbor low-built boats with cargoes of hay. The neat stacks are balanced across the stern on planks jutting out on each side of the vessel, only a few feet above the water.

The moon rising so quickly out of the harbor, and always the glinting water that laps against the steps of the Gateway of India. How could any producer have the audacity to stage a copy of it?

Let Us Give Thanks

For all that goes to make us
weather-proof
When dry snow lies along the road
in banks—
These double sashes and a sturdy
roof—
On such a night as this we offer
thanks.
Around our northeast corner, now,
a wild
Wind whistles and the blazing
chimney roars.
Who knows how deep the drifts may
soon be piled,
Or what strange things may happen
out-of-doors!

We have no need of towns or
thoroughfares;
Our pantry shelves have secrets of
their own,
And there's no storm can block our
cellar stairs
Or put out fires, or stop the kettle's drone.
Let us give thanks, before this gray
sky clears,
For houses built to last a hundred
years!

ONE of the few American painters who specialize in portraits of horses is Mr. George Ford Morris of Shrewsbury, New Jersey. We say portraits advisedly, for Mr. Morris truly conveys the individuality that marks every horse in the eyes of those who know and love them. This picture is characteristic of the success of Mr. Morris in his chosen field. This stallion, "Glen Chief," was one of his own horses. One might presume that it was through his long association with a favorite mount that the artist came to portray him with such brilliancy of feeling for the play of light on the animal's sleek sides, his poised power and his high spirits. But Mr. Morris, because of his long practice in drawing and painting horses, and his intimate knowledge of their ways through a lifetime of companionship with them, years ago acquired the ability to paint any horse accurately from memory after making one careful study of the animal. He then returns to his studio and can complete the picture from that observation of a particular subject, joined with his matured knowledge.

As a boy, Mr. Morris began to draw horses. As part of his training, he spent thirty dollars he had saved for a book on drawing by the great French painter, Gérôme, who remarked: "If you can draw a horse, you can draw anything." Many successful artists will testify to the truth of that, admitting that they can draw everything but a horse. Comparatively easy is a cow, with her many protruding points as means for easy measurements. But a well-cared-for horse is an ensemble of rounded planes that flow into each other in subtle transitions that require for their presentation an eye for delicate modulations of light and shade upon the surface of volumes which alter their aspect every quarter of an inch as the artist's vision traverses them.

Complications in the problem of depicting horses multiply when it is sought to depict them running or galloping. As if that were not enough, there are the further varieties of movement incident to the different gaits—walk, trot, canter, rack and pace—or jumping. Mr. Morris has so made the action of the horse a part of his instinctive knowledge that he knows just what position the animal's legs and hoofs will take in any phase of its movements.

The artist smiles when people ask him if he does not flatter his subjects and replies: "Never have I been able to make a horse quite as beautiful in a picture as he appears to me." When Mr. Morris went to France to round out his artist equipment, there were some Parisian painters who asserted that he must work from photographs in order to attain such accuracy. Of course, they should have known that a snapshot cannot convey the sense of movement that is made possible by the artist's vision in picture making—the sort of movement that is a blend of transitional actions which escape the frozen effect of the camera record. But, for his own amusement, he painted two winged horses high in the air, in positions that horses standing on the earth could not assume for purposes of photography, as a reply to his critics.

Mr. Morris says that he arrived at reliance upon memory and knowledge in his work, rather than upon slavish dependence upon the subject, through a growing conviction that painting is largely a mental thing, and that the more one depends upon physical tools—canvas, brush, colors, models—the more one tends to sink into mediocrity. Every new portrait for him is a new problem, an opportunity to do something never done in the past, a challenge to accomplish a unique thing. He believes that it will be found that treacherous horses are so because they have associated with treacherous men, for a horse ever tends to reflect the characteristics of the people who have them in charge. A well-mannered horse, it will be found, is one that has had considerate treatment.

Mr. Morris used to drive this horse down Fifth Avenue in New York and his progress was always marked by the smiles of the policemen at the crossings, for the animal used to do a perfect dance to avoid stepping

ΠΕΡΙ ΔΙΑΤΗΡΗΣΕΩΣ ΤΟΥ ΘΑΡΡΟΥΣ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Ἡ Βίβλος διδάσκει ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἐπλάσθη κατ' εἰκόνα καὶ ὁμοίωσιν τοῦ Θεοῦ, Πνεύματος. Δὲν ὑπόκειται, ἑπομένως, στὶς μεταβολὲς τῆς ὕλης, ἀλλὰ μετέχει τῆς φύσεως, ἀντανακλᾷ τὶς ἰδιότητες τοῦ Πνεύματος. Στὴ Βίβλο, ὁ Θεὸς τιμᾶται καὶ λατρεύεται ὡς ἡ πηγὴ ὅλου τοῦ πραγματικοῦ εἶναι· ὁ δὲ πνευματικὰ σκεπτόμενος διακρίνει αὐτὸ παντοῦ στὶς σελίδες της. Ὁ Ἰωάννης μᾶς λέγει, "Ὅλα ἔγιναν δι' αὐτοῦ, καὶ χωρὶς αὐτὸν δὲν ἔγινε οὔτε ἕνα ποὺ ἔχει γίνει." Ὁ δὲ Παῦλος, μιλῶντας γιὰ τὸν Θεό, ἐβεβαίωσε τοὺς ἀκροατάς του στὰς Ἀθήνας ὅτι "σ' αὐτὸν ζοῦμε καὶ κινούμεθα, καὶ εἰμεθα." Εἶναι αὐτοφάνερο λοιπόν, ὅτι μιὰ κατάστασις σκέψεως ποὺ λέγεται ἀποθάρρυνσις εἶναι σὲ διάστασι πρὸς αὐτὴ τὴν ἀλήθεια, τόσο ὅσο καὶ ἐναντία πρὸς τὴν εἰρήνη ποὺ ὑπερσχέθη ὁ μεγάλος Διδάσκαλος, ὁ ὁποῖος προέτρεπε τοὺς ἀνθρώπους νὰ μὴ ταράσσεται ἡ καρδία των.

Στὴν σ. 207 τοῦ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μὲ Κλειδὶ τῶν Γραφῶν) ἡ Mary Baker Eddy, ἡ Ἀνακαλύπτρια καὶ Ἱδρύτρια τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, συνοψίζει καὶ διασαφίζει τὴν διδαχὴ ὅτι ὑπάρχει μόνον ἕνας δημιουργὸς ὅταν λέγει: "Ὑπάρχει μόνον μία ἀρχικὴ αἰτία. Ἑπομένως δὲν μπορεῖ νὰ ὑπάρχῃ ἀποτέλεσμα ἀπὸ καμμία ἄλλη αἰτία, καὶ δὲν μπορεῖ νὰ ὑπάρχῃ πραγματικότης σὲ τίποτε ποὺ νὰ μὴ προέρχεται ἀπὸ αὐτὴ τὴ μεγάλη καὶ μόνη αἰτία."

Μπορεῖ ἕνα ἀποτέλεσμα γνωστὸν ὡς ἀποθάρρυνσις, μὲ τὴ δύστυχη συντροφιά της, νὰ προέρχεται ἀπὸ τὴν αἰτίαν ποὺ εἶναι τελεία, καὶ ἑπομένως ἐντελῶς καλή; Ἡ ἀπάντησις δὲν μπορεῖ νὰ εἶναι ἀμφίβολη. Μπορεῖ ὁ Θεός, ὁ Πανάγαθος, νὰ εἶναι ὁ δημιουργὸς ἀπὸ ὅ, τιδήποτε ἀνόμοιο μὲ τὸν ἑαυτό Του; Προφανῶς δὲν μπορεῖ. Ἐάν, λοιπόν, ὁ Θεὸς δὲν εἶναι ὑπεύθυνος γιὰ ὅ, τι κάνει τοὺς ἀνθρώπους, ἔστω καὶ πρὸς στιγμήν, νὰ ἀποθαρρύνωνται, ἀπὸ ποῦ ἔρχεται ἡ ἀποθάρρυνσις; Λογικῶς δὲν εἶναι ἀληθινή, καὶ ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη διασαφίζει ὅτι, ἀφοῦ δὲν ἔχει πραγματικότητα, ἡ ἀποθάρρυνσις εἶναι μιὰ ἀξίωσις τῆς ψευδοῦς ὑλικῆς αἰσθήσεως ποὺ κραυγάζει γιὰ νὰ μπῇ στὴ σκέψι καὶ προτρέπει τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα νὰ πιστεύῃ ὅτι μπορεῖ νὰ ὑπάρχῃ ἀποτέλεσμα ἀπὸ μιὰ αἰτία ἄλλη παρὰ τὴν θεία. Ὁ ἄνθρωπος τῆς δημιουργίας τοῦ Θεοῦ κατοικεῖ πάντοτε ἁρμονικὰ ἐκεῖ ὅπου τὸ καλὸ εἶναι κανονικό, καὶ ὅπου, ὡς ἡ τελεία ἀνταγάκλασις τοῦ Θεοῦ, δὲν βρίσκει ἀποθαρρυντικὴ κατάπτωσι ἢ χαλάρωσι δραστηριότητος. Ὁ ἄνθρωπος τοῦ Θεοῦ δὲν μπορεῖ νὰ εἶναι ἀμφότερα ὑγιὴς καὶ ἄρρωστος, καλὸς καὶ κακός, φουσκωνόμενος ἀπὸ τὸν ἔπαινο καὶ ἀποθαρρυνόμενος ἀπὸ τὴν κατηγόρια. Κατοικεῖ γιὰ πάντα στὴν ὁμαλὴ κατάστασι ἀμεταβλητης εἰρήνης, ἐπαρκοῦς προμηθείας, ἔμφητης ὡραιότητος-ἐν ὀλίγοις, σὲ τέλειο καλό.

Στὰ Εὐαγγέλια ἀναφέρεται ὅτι ὁ Πέτρος, ὁ δυνατὸς καὶ πρόθυμος, ἂν καὶ κάποτε ἀποθαρρυνόμενος μαθητὴς, καὶ μερικοὶ ἀπὸ τοὺς ἄλλους του, μετὰ τὴν σταύρω-

ση τοῦ Ἰησοῦ, ἐγύρισαν στὴν παλαιά των δουλειὰ τῶν ψαράδων. Ὁ Πέτρος ἐδήλωσε, "Πηγαίνω νὰ ψαρέψω," καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι εἶπαν, "ἐρχόμεθα καὶ ἐμεῖς μαζύ σου." Καὶ ὅμως σὲ μιὰ ὥρα φαινομενικὰ τόσο σπουδαία γιὰ τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα, ἡ ἐλπὶς καὶ ἡ χαρὰ ἔξαφνα γύρισαν μὲ τὴν ἀναεμφάνισι τοῦ Χριστοῦ. Μιὰ νέα ἡμέρα εἶχεν ἀνατείλει, καὶ ἐκεῖ στεκόταν ὁ Διδάσκαλος, πάλι τρυφερὰ ἀποδεικνύων ὅτι δὲν χρειάζεται νὰ ὑπάρχῃ κώλυμα γιὰ τὴν ὑψηλὴ ἀπόφασι ἢ γιὰ τὴν ἐκδήλωσι προμηθείας καὶ ἁρμονίας.

Τὸ λαμπρὸ ἐκεῖνο πρωῒ οἱ μαθηταὶ μὲ εὐγνωμοσύνη ἔλαβαν μέρος σ' ἕνα πρόγευμα παρατεθὲν διὰ τῆς πνευματικῆς νοήσεως τοῦ Διδασκάλου των. Τότε εἶδαν ἐπίσης πόσο ὀλέθριο ἦταν τὸ νὰ δοκιμάσουν νὰ γυρίσουν σὲ καταστάσεις ἀπ' τὶς ὁποῖες εἶχαν ἀπαλλαγεῖ. Διότι ἐκεῖνη τὴν νύχτα δὲν εἶχαν πιάσει τίποτα ἕως ὅτου ὁ Ἰησοῦς τοὺς διέταξε νὰ ρίξουν τὰ δίχτυα "στὰ δεξιὰ τοῦ πλοίου." Γράφουσα γιὰ τὴν πεῖρα των στὸ Science and Health ('Επιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία, σ. 35) ἡ Mrs. Eddy λέγει, "Διακρίνοντες τὸν Χριστό, τὴν Ἀλήθεια, ἐκ νέου στὴν ἀκτὴ τοῦ χρόνου, ἦσαν ἱκανοὶ νὰ ὑψωθοῦν κάπως ἀπὸ τὴν θνητὴ αἰσθητικότητα, ἢ τὴν ταφὴ τοῦ νοῦ σὲ ὕλη, σὲ νεότητα τῆς ζωῆς ὡς Πνεύματος."

Μελετῶντας κανεὶς τὸ στάδιο τοῦ Πέτρου, τοῦ τραχέως ψαρᾶ τοῦ ὁποίου τὸ ὄνομα ἔχει τιμηθῆ κατὰ τὴν πάροδον τῶν αἰώνων, παρατηρεῖ τοὺς ἀγῶνάς του ὅταν ἡ ὑλικὴ αἴσθησις ἐφαίνετο νὰ συνεφιάζει τὴν πνευματικὴ του νόησι. Καὶ ὅμως ἡ πάντοτε ἀναπτυσσομένη ἀλήθεια ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος δὲν ἔχει ζωή, νοημοσύνη, ἢ ἐκτελεστικὴ δύναμι χωριστὰ ἀπὸ τὸν Θεό, τὸν ἔκαμεν ἱκανὸν νὰ γίνῃ ἀρχετὰ σταθερὸς κα τρυφερὸς ὥστε νὰ ὑπακούσῃ τὴν προσταγὴν τοῦ Ἰησοῦ, "Βόσκε τὰ ἀρνία μου." Ἐπρόκειτο μὲ ἀγάπη νὰ βοηθῇ ἐκείνους ποὺ ζητοῦσαν τὶς ἀναπτυσσόμενες πνευματικὲς ἰδέες οἱ ὁποῖες ἀπαρτίζουν τὸ θεμέλιο τῆς Χριστιανικῆς ἐκκλησίας.

Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη ἐνθαρρύνει πάντοτε, ὑπενθυμίζουσα στοὺς ἀνθρώπους τὴν διαβεβαίωσι τοῦ Ἰησοῦ ὅτι καὶ αὐτὲς οἱ τρίχες τῆς κεφαλῆς των εἶναι ἀριθμημένες. Ὁ ἄνθρωπος εἶναι σταθερὸς ἐπειδὴ ἀκατάπαυστα ἀντανακλᾷ τὸν Θεό. Τίποτε δὲν μπορεῖ νὰ τὸν χωρίσῃ ἀπὸ τὴν ἀγάπη τοῦ Θεοῦ. Ὁ Θεὸς, τὸ πᾶν-παρόν, πᾶν-ἐνεργόν, πᾶν-νοῆμον καλό, δὲν μπορεῖ οὔτε νὰ λιγοστεύσῃ οὔτε νὰ ἀλλάξῃ. Γιὰ πάντα στὴ διάθεσί μας, εἶναι καὶ πάντοτε ἀποτελεσματικός ὅπως μαρτυρεῖ ἡ ὑπόσχεσις τοῦ Θεοῦ μὲ τὰ λόγια τοῦ Ἡσαΐα, "Μὴ φοβοῦ διότι ἐγὼ εἶμαι μαζύ σου· μὴ τρόμαζε· διότι ἐγὼ εἶμαι ὁ Θεός σου· σὲ ἐνίσχυσα· μάλιστα σὲ ἐβοήθησα· μάλιστα σὲ ὑπερασπίσθην μὲ τὴν δεξιὰν τῆς δικαιοσύνης μου."

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην γραμματολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

On Keeping One's Courage

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Bible teaches that man is made in the image and likeness of God, Spirit. He is not, therefore, subject to the vicissitudes of matter, but partakes of the nature, reflects the qualities, of Spirit. In the Bible, God is honored and worshiped as the source of all real being; and the spiritual thinker discerns this throughout its pages. John tells us, "All things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made;" and Paul, in speaking of God, assured his hearers at Athens that "in him we live, and move, and have our being." It is self-evident, then, that a condition of thought called discouragement is at variance with this truth, as well as contrary to the peace promised by the great Teacher, who exhorted men not to let their hearts be troubled.

On page 207 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, summarizes and clarifies the teaching that there is but one creator when she says: "There is but one primal cause. Therefore there can be no effect from any other cause, and there can be no reality in aught which does not proceed from this great and only cause."

Can an effect known as discouragement, with its unhappy associations, proceed from the cause which is perfect, and therefore entirely good? The answer cannot be in doubt. Can God, the All-good, be the author of anything unlike Himself? Plainly He cannot. If God, then, is not responsible for that which causes men, even for a moment, to lose heart, whence comes discouragement? Logically it is not true, and Christian Science makes it clear that, not having reality, discouragement is a claim of false material sense clamoring for entrance to thought and urging humanity to believe there can be an effect from a cause other than the divine. The man of God's creating ever dwells harmoniously where good is normal, and where, as God's perfect reflection, he finds no disheartening depression, or slackening of activity. God's man cannot be both healthy and sick, good and bad, elated by praise and discouraged by blame. He dwells forever in the normal state of unchanging peace, sufficient supply, inherent beauty—in short, in perfect good.

In the Gospels it is recorded that Peter, the strong and willing, though sometimes discouraged disciple, and some of his friends, after Jesus' crucifixion, returned to their old calling of fishermen. Peter declared, "I go a fishing," and others said, "We also go with thee." Yet at a time seemingly so momentous for humanity, hope and joy suddenly returned with the reappearing of the Christ. A new day had dawned, and there stood the Master, again tenderly demonstrating that there need be no hindrance to high resolve or to the manifestation of supply and harmony. On that bright morning the disciples gratefully partook of a meal provided through their Master's spiritual understanding. They then saw also how disastrous it was to try to return to outgrown conditions, for in that night they had caught nothing until Jesus bade them let down the net "on the right side of the ship." Writing of their experience in Science and Health (p. 35) Mrs. Eddy states, "Discerning Christ, Truth, anew on the shore of time, they were enabled to rise somewhat from mortal sensuousness, or the burial of mind in matter, into newness of life as Spirit."

In considering the career of Peter, the rugged fisherman whose name has been honored down the centuries, one notes his struggles when material sense seemed to becloud his spiritual understanding. Yet the ever unfolding truth that man has no life, intelligence, or accomplishing power apart from God, enabled him to become sufficiently steadfast and tender to obey Jesus' injunction, "Feed my lambs." He was lovingly to help those who were seeking the unfolding spiritual ideas which constitute the foundation of the Christian church.

Christian Science ever encourages, reminding men of Jesus' assurance that the very hairs of their head are numbered. Man is steadfast because of his unfailing reflection of God. Nothing can separate him from the love of God. God, all-present, all-active, all-intelligent good, can neither lessen nor change. Forever available, it is also ever effective, as witness God's promise through the words of Isaiah, "Fear thou not; for I am with thee: be not dismayed; for I am thy God: I will strengthen thee; yea, I will help thee; yea, I will uphold thee with the right hand of my righteousness."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

An Artist's Memories of Sir Walter Scott

While strolling with Sir Walter about his own grounds, a pleasure I often enjoyed, he would frequently stop and point out exactly that object or effect that would strike the eye of a painter. He said he always liked to have a dog with him in his walks, if for nothing else but to furnish a living object in the foreground of the picture; and he noticed to me, when we were among the hills, how much interest was given to the scene by the occasional appearance of his black greyhound, Hamlet, at unexpected points. He talked of scenery as he wrote of it—like a painter; and yet for pictures, as works of art, he had little or no taste, nor did he pretend to any. To him they were interesting merely as representing some particular scene, person, or event; and very moderate merit in their execution contented him. There were things hanging on the walls of his dining-room, which no eye possessing sensibility to what is excellent in art could have endured. In this respect his house presented a striking contrast to that of Mr. Rogers, where nothing met his eye which was not of high excellence. I am inclined to think that in music also, Scott's enjoyment arose chiefly from the associations called up by the air, or the words of a song. I have seen him stand beside the piano or harp when Lady Compton, Miss Clephane, or Mrs. Lockhart were playing Highland music, or a military march, his head and whole figure slightly moving in unison with the instrument, and with an expression in his face of inward delight, that told, more plainly than words could tell, how thoroughly he relished the performance. . . . Sir Walter, as might be supposed, was fond of the bagpipe, and contended that it was really a fine instrument, independently of all national associations.

His conversation was enriched with quotations, often made highly humorous by their application. I remember his comparing the sound of the dinner-bell, for which, he said, he had "a very quick ear," to

"the sweet south,
That breathes upon a bank of violets,
Stealing and giving odour."

There was more benevolence expressed in Scott's face than is given in any portrait of him; and I am sure there was much in his heart. It showed itself in little daily acts of quiet kindness to everybody about him.—From "Autobiographical Recollections," by CHARLES ROBERT LESLIE, R. A. (Boston: Ticknor & Fields, 1860.)

Rhythm

Firelight and strains of a symphony
Wafting in.
Outside, bare trees
Against leaden skies
Weave their own music
That throbs with the rhythm
Of the orchestra.
The wind moans, and
Strong, black branches
Sway slowly,
Mark the beat,
Then stop.
The wind hums,
Delicate, lacelike tops
Quiver and ripple
With the quick response
Of the violins.
With the shriek of the wind
They writhe and toss,
Measuring the crescendo
Of the brasses.

Joan M. Bryson.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, is published in the following editions:—

Library Edition, cloth .. $3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black or blue morocco, Bible paper 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition 4.00
Students' Edition, with index to marginal headings, black or blue morocco, Oxford India Bible paper 4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, in supplement form, black or blue morocco, leather lined, Oxford India Bible paper 5.00
Progress Edition, pocket, with index to marginal headings, autumn brown morocco, leather lined, Oxford India Bible paper 5.00
Edition de Luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins .. 8.50
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper 11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 5 vols..... 12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth .. $3.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth .. $3.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper 5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request

Address orders and make remittances payable to
HARRY L. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

Financial: Market Quotations

Prices Ascend In Exceedingly Quiet Trading

Moderate Advances Made by Leaders—Little Feature Elsewhere

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—There was little life in the stock market today, although prices as a whole, were steady to firm.

The alcohol equities, while in small volume, raised their quotations moderately, some of the specialties rallied, and various leading issues moved a bit higher. Dullness was the rule, however, in the early hours, and the ticker tape was silent at frequent intervals.

Stocks moved at bit higher but trading was listless, and a few reactionary spots developed in the late dealings.

Alcohols had periods of strength, but motor shares lagged, Chrysler losing a point. U. S. Smelting eased fractionally. U. S. Steel, General Motors and New York Central were about steady while other late quotations showed American Telephone and U. S. Industrial Alcohol up around a point.

The dollar exhibited strength in foreign exchange dealings, the British pound losing some 3 cents and the French franc yielding proportionately.

Most traders and investors, while not particularly bearish, were inclined to scrutinize potential commitments with more than the usual amount of caution. Various brokerage firms reported that the majority of stock purchases were of the highly selective type with buyers apparently looking more toward the "long pull" than the "quick turn."

Summary of Situation

In some parts of the banking section the situation was summarized: The Treasury probably will have no trouble in borrowing the required $10,000,000,000 at reasonable interest rates; inferentially, at least, actual currency inflation is on the shelf; drastic expansion of credit, with increased monetary velocity, may be expected to accompany huge Government spending; dollar stabilization on a de facto basis may appear soon, although this country, for the moment, will be unable to reach any "pegging" agreement with the British or French; quick legislation may be expected to permit the Treasury to take over the $3,600,000,000 of federal reserve gold, preliminary to a formal devaluation of the dollar; business throughout the United States should show substantial improvement, due to Government "priming," during the next six months.

Some financiers in touch with foreign developments, discussing the problem of currency stabilization, expressed the opinion that neither the British nor French could be induced to agree to a "pegging" arrangement because of the fact that they expect the dollar to soar if and when the billion or so of American capital abroad starts to come home. Foreign exchanges, it is held, would be forced down rapidly under the capital repatriation rush. It is argued that the Europeans are waiting for this hoped-for slump to take place before agreeing to talk stabilization.

Bond Market Quiet

Trading in bonds was too slow to effect material changes in values in the early trading today. The corporate group was irregular within a small range, and United States Governments extended recent losses by a further sag during the first half of the session.

Treasury 4s were a firm spot in the Federal list at a gain of 5-32s of a point. Other Treasurys were down from 3-32s to about ½ of a point. Liberty s were off from 1-32 to 6-32s of a point. Turnover was heaviest in the Treasury 3s 3⅛ and 3¼s.

High grade corporate loans were mostly firm, although thin markets occasioned fractional losses in Consolidated Gas 5½s and one or two more of equal rating.

Price changes were trivial in the more active secondary issues, and about evenly divided as between gains and losses. Those which improved a little included some loans of Allegheny Corporation, Milwaukee, Pennsylvania, Southern Railway, Columbia Gas & Electric, Armour & Co., and Duquesne Light. There was an easier tone in Chicago & North Western 4¾s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Loew's 6s, and Postal Telegraph 5s.

In the foreign division prices were firm with transactions generally small. German 5½s rose more than a point on a fair turnover and most other issues of the Reich were firm. French 7½ and Belgium 7s also improved moderately.

British, Canadian and Japanese issues were down slightly.

Atlas Tack Earnings

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—Atlas Tack Corporation reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $61,200, compared with net loss of $41,303 for the like period last year. The balance sheet for Sept. 30 shows current assets of $587,139, which included $136,806 cash. Current liabilities were $62,203. Fluctuations in the stock of the company which preceded the sharp break last month are now under inquiry by the Securities Bureau of the State Attorney-General's office.

Cotton Market Steady

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—Cotton advanced on increased trade demand and scattered buying today promoted by relatively steady Liverpool cables and encouraging reports from the cotton goods trade. After selling up to 10.7. for March, or about 13 to 16 points net higher, prices reacted a few points under realizing, but the mid-afternoon market was quiet and steady at net gains of some 6 to 14 points.

U. S. Zinc Stocks Up

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—Stocks of zinc in the United States at the end of December totaled 104,710 short tons, compared with 101,223 at the end of November and 124,856 at the end of December, 1932, the American Zinc Institute reports. December production amounted to 32,004 tons, compared with 32,562 in the previous month, and 18,653 in the like month last year.

Western Auto Supply Sales

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—Western Auto Supply Company of Kansas City, Mo., reports sales for December of $1,307,600, as compared with sales of $1,061,600 for December 1933, an increase of 23.1 per cent.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	Jan. 8	Jan. 6
13⅝	3		Adams Express	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	
12½	5½		Addressograph	300	6	8	8		
112	47½	3¾	Air Reduction	500	97	96	96	96¾	
33	11½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	8500	22	21⅝	21½	21⅞	
8¼	⅝		Alleghany Corp	300	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	
21⅝	1		Allegh pf ww xxx	200	6	5⅛	6		
152	70¾	.6	Allied Chem	1500	146	144	146	146	
26¾	8		Allis Chalmers	700	17	16⅛	16⅛	16⅞	
47⅝	18½	2	Amerada	600	42½	42½	42½	42	
35	7¼		Am Ag Ch Del	500	26	25¼	25¾		
16⅜	1		Am Beet Sugar	800	8	7½	7½		
42½	9⅛	.60	Am Brake S&F	200	29	28¾	29		
100½	49½	4	Am Can	2900	95½	94¼	94¼	94¼	
134	112	7	Am Can pf	200	128	128	128	126½	
39¾	6⅛		Am Car & Fdry	300	23¾	23½	25⅜	23¾	
59¾	15		Am Car & F pf	200	39¾	38¼	38¼		
51¼	34	3†	Am Chicle	200	47	46¼	47		
89⅞	13		Am Com Alcohol	4800	55⅜	53	54	53	
13	3⅞		Am European	100	6½	6½	6½		
6	1		Am Encaustic T	200	2¾	2½	2½	2⅝	
198⅝	37⅛		Am & For Pow	4900	8	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
358⅛	61⅛		Am & For Pow 6	300	12¼	12⅛	12¼		
271¼	43⅛		Am & For Pw 2pf	100	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛		
211½	41⅛	1	Am Hawaiian	100	17½	17½	17½		
57½	13½		Am Hide & L pf	200	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞		
17½	3¾		Am Ice	400	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½	
57⅞	25	6	Am Ice pf	200	36	33¼	36	36¼	
15⅞	4¼		Am International	300	6⅞	6½	6⅞	6¾	
3½	⅛		Am La France	100	⅝	⅝	⅝		
39⅛	5⅞		Am Locomotive	400	27¾	27¼	27¼		
63	17¾		Am Loco pf	100	50	50	50		
6	1		Am Mach & Met	100	3¼	3¼	3¼		
23⅞	3½		Am Metal	800	18⅛	18¾	18⅛	18⅜	
30½	17	1½	Am News	160	23¾	21½	23¾	22	
197⅛	4		Am Power & Lt	1100	6	5⅞	5⅞	6⅛	
41⅛	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	300	14¼	14	14	13¾	
35	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	100	13	13	13	12⅝	
19	4⅜		Am Radiator	3900	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞	14	
31⅞	5¾		Am Rolling Mill	1900	18¼	17⅝	18¼	17¾	
4½	⅛		Am Ship & Com	100	1	1	1		
36¾	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	30	21	21	21		
53½	10¾		Am Smelt & Ref	8500	42¾	42	42	42¼	
27	4⅜		Am Steel Fdries	300	20¼	20	20¼		
85	37⅝	2	Am Steel F pf	20	74	73¾	74		
47⅞	30	2½†	Am Stores	100	38½	38½	38½	38	
74	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	100	47⅝	47⅜	47⅝	47⅝	
134⅜	86⅛	9	Am Tel & Tel	6800	110¾	109	109¼	109	
107	7		Am Type F pf	100	8	8	8	8	
43¼	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	1100	17⅝	16¾	17¼	16¾	
17	3½		Am Woolen	100	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	11⅞	
67½	22⅜		Am Woolen pf	400	63⅜	62¼	62⅜		
221⅜	5		Anaconda Cop	5100	14	13½	13⅝	14	
39¼	8⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	200	18½	18	18⅛		
90	62½	6½	Anchor Cap pf	20	88½	88½	88½		
29¼	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	200	26½	26½	26½	26½	
90	41	7	Armour Del pf	100	76¾	76¾	76¾		
7¾	1⅛		Armour Ill A	1900	4⅜	4¼	4⅛	4⅜	
5	¾		Armour Ill B	300	2½	2⅜	2½	2½	
93	7		Armour Ill pf	2500	56½	56	56	56½	
9½	2		Araloom Corp	10	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜		
9⅞	3½		Art Metal Const	10	6	6	6		
61½	18		Asso Dry G 1pf	100	52½	52½	52½		
80⅛	34⅝		Atchison T&SF	1100	55¾	54⅝	55	54¾	
79¾	50	4.80e	Anchison pf	100	70¼	70¼	70½		
89	16½		Atl Coast Line	200	39¾	39½	39½	39½	
32½	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	1400	28½	28¼	28½	28⅜	
39⅛	9		Atlas Powder	100	35¼	35¼	35¼		
83⅛	60	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	83½	83½	83½		
34¾	1½		Atlas Tack	400	10	10	10	10	
84¾	31	2	Auburn Auto	3800	52	49¼	49½	51½	
16⅜	5½		Aviation Corp Del	7200	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7⅞	

—B—

17⅜	3½		Baldwin Loco	1800	11¼	11	11	11⅛	
60	9½		Baldwin Loco pf	100	35	35	35		
37⅞	8¼		Balt & Ohio	3300	22⅞	22¼	22½	22⅜	
7¼	⅜		Barker Bros	30	3½	3½	3½		
11	3		Barnsdall A	300	8	7¾	7¾	7¾	
12½	3½		Belding Hem	200	9¼	9¼	9¼		
15	8½	1½	Beneficial I L	400	14¾	14¼	14¼	14	
21¼	6⅛		Bendix Aviation	6400	17	16¼	16¼	16⅜	
33⅛	9	1	Best & Co	400	27	26½	27		
49¼	10⅛		Bethlehem Steel	5200	36¼	35¼	35½	35½	
82	25¼		Beth Steel pf	1600	66⅞	66	66¼	66⅞	
19¼	3½		Blaw Knox	500	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	10⅞	
88	53	7	Bloomingdale pf	100	88	88	88		
58½	9½	2	Bohn Alum & Br	1100	56½	56	56½	56	
37⅜	18	1.60	Borden	1200	20¾	20¼	20⅜	20⅛	
22¼	5½	.25e	Borg Warner	3500	21¼	20¾	20¾	20¾	
14¾	2⅜	.25b	Briggs Mfg	4500	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	
41⅞	21⅜		Brooklyn Man T	1100	32½	31½	31½	33	
9⅜	3½		Brooklyn Queens	100	4⅞	4¾	4¾		
9⅞	¾		Budd Mfg	200	5½	5½	5½	5⅜	
13	1¾		Burns Bros pf	20	4½	4½	4½		
20⅞	6⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	200	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
8	1		Bush Terminal	200	2½	2½	2½		
43¼	8½		Byers	700	22¼	21⅞	22	22¼	

—C—

2¼	⅛		Callahan Z & L	200	1	⅞	⅞		
9⅜	2		Calumet & Hecla	300	4½	4	4	4	
20⅞	7½		Canadian Pacific	3500	14⅜	14¼	14½	14¼	
103½	30½		Case Thresh	900	66½	64½	65⅛	68¾	
86½	91	4	Case Thresh pf	10	68⅜	68⅞	68⅛		
29¾	5½		Caterpillar Trac	1200	24⅜	24	24	23⅞	
58⅞	4½		Celanese Corp	4700	36⅜	34½	34⅜	36¼	
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	100	29¼	29¼	29¼	29⅜	
44¾	5⅞		Cerro de Pasco	4500	34½	33¼	33½	33⅜	
7⅜	1		Certain-Teed	200	3¼	3¼	3¼		
49¼	24⅜	2.80	Ches & Ohio	800	40⅛	39⅝	39⅝	39⅜	
7⅜	1⅜		Chi & Gt West	300	3	3	3	3	
11⅞	1		Chi Mil & St P	500	4⅝	4¼	4¼		
18¼	1½		Chi Mil & St P pf	1500	7	6⅞	7	7⅛	
16	1¼		Chi ⅝ N'western	600	7	6¾	7	6⅞	
12⅜	2⅛		Chi Pneu Tool	100	7½	7½	7½	3	
10⅛	2		Chi Rock Isl & P	600	3½	3	3¼	3	
15	2⅞		Chi RI&P 6%	100	4	4	4	4	
10½	3½		Chi RI&P 7%	300	5¼	5	5¼		
34	6	1	Chickasaha Cot O	300	19¾	19½	19¾	19½	
21½	6		Chile Copper	30	14¾	14¼	14¼		
57⅝	7¾	2	Chrysler	75200	54¾	52⅝	52⅝	54	
25	8¾	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	18	17⅞	17½	18	
75	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	30	68	67½	67½		
14¼	5	.25e	Clark Equipment	20	9	9	9	9	
22⅜	7		Colgate-Palm-P	300	19	19	19	9½	
26	3		Collins & Aikman	100	18	18	18	19½	
17⅜	2⅞		Colo Fuel & Ir	200	4	4	4		
28⅛	9	.50a	Columbia Gas	2400	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	11⅜	
83	50	6	Columbia G pf A	700	52⅞	52	52	53¼	
71½	23⅞	2	Columbian Carb	200	58	58	58	58¼	
19¼	4		Comm Credit	1600	19¼	18⅜	18⅜	19½	
39½	16	3	Comm Cred A	200	38	38	38		
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	1400	36⅜	36¼	36¼	36½	
57¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	6300	31¾	30⅝	31	30⅞	
6¼	1½		Comwlth & So	5200	2	1⅞	2	2	
60½	17⅛	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	500	25⅜	24¼	24½	24½	
27⅜	7⅜	1	Congoleum Nairn	400	23½	23¼	23¼	23¼	
5⅞	1¾		Consol Film Ind	100	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
15⅜	5⅞		Consol Film I pf	600	11⅜	11¼	11¼	11⅜	
5	3	3	Consol Gas	3400	36⅞	36	36¼	36⅛	
99	81½	5	Consol Gas pf	200	84½	83¼	84½	83	
5½	1½		Consol Laundries	200	3¼	2¾	2¾		
15⅜	5		Consol Oil	8400	10	9¾	9¾	9⅞	
3¼	1¼		Consol Textile	300	1	⅞	⅞	1	
10¼	1¼		Container A	300	7	6¾	7	1	
4½	1¼		Container B	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
18¼	3		Cont Baking A	400	7¼	7	7⅛	7½	
3½	½		Cont Baking B	100	1	1	1	1⅛	
78⅜	35¼	2½	Cont Can	1400	76½	75	75¾	75	
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	200	23½	23½	23½	23⅜	
4	1		Cont Motors	700	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
19⅜	4⅞		Cont Oil	1400	17	16¾	16¾	16¾	
903⅛	454	3	Corn Products	400	73⅞	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	
1453⅛	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	300	137½	136	137½		
7½	2⅜		Coty	200	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
39½	23	2†	Cream of Wheat	200	28	28	28		
14⅜	2¼		Crosley Radio	300	8¼	8	8		
65	14¼		Crown Cork & S	300	30	29¼	29⅜	29¼	
8½	1		Crown Zellerback	700	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	3⅞	
4⅜	½		Cuba Co	300	1½	1½	1½	1½	
1½	1⅛		Cuban Am Sug	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	4	
68	10		Cuban Am S pf	2000	21	21	21	21	
59½	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	37½	37½	37½		
32¼	6½		Curtis Publishg	400	14⅞	13½	13½	13⅜	
66	30	.50b	Curtis Pub pf	100	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	44	
4⅜	1½		Curtiss-Wright	2500	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2⅝	
8	2		Curtiss-Wright A	1200	6	5⅞	6⅛	5⅞	
21	4¼		Cutler Hammer	100	11¼	11¼	11¼		

—D—

18⅜	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	200	11¾	11½	11½		
49	5¾		Deere & Co	700	27¼	26¾	26¾	26¾	
93¾	37⅝		Del & Hudson	400	53½	53½	53½	53	
46	17¼		Del Lack & W	2100	23⅜	23	23½	22⅞	
19¾	2		Denver R G pf	200	6	6	6		
91½	48	4	Detroit Edison	200	64	64	64		
29¼	17½	1	Diamond Match	100	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝		
31	28⅛	1½	Diamond M pf	100	29¼	29¼	29¼		
39½	12	1.25†	Dome Mines	1900	35⅝	34	34½	33⅜	
26⅜	10½	1.20†	Dominion Stores	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	21⅜	
18¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	18600	17¼	16¾	16¾	16½	
18	6¾		Dresser A	100	9¾	9¾	9¾		
96⅜	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	14100	92⅝	90¾	90⅞	91¼	
28⅜	9½	1	Duplan Silk	100	16½	16½	16½		
102½	85	5	Duquesne Lt pf	200	90½	90	90		

—E—

89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	300	79½	79¼	79¼	79½	
16	3½		Eaton Mfg	400	13¾	13¾	13¾	13½	
5¼	⅜		Eitingon Schild	600	1¼	1¼	1¼		
27½	10		Elec Auto-Lite	2200	19	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
8¼	1		Elec Boat	900	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3¾	
15⅜	3½		Elec & Mus Ind	1600	4⅜	4½	4½	4⅜	
36½	7½		Elec Pow & Lt	700	9¼	8¾	9¼	8¾	
32¾	6½		El Pw&L 6% pf	200	8	8	8		
4	⅛		Elk Horn Coal	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛	
62½	26	3	Endicott Johnson	300	53½	53	53½		
14¾	3¾		Engineers Pub S	100	4¾	4¾	4¾		
49⅞	11		Engineers PS ww	500	11½	11	11		
23¾	3¾		Erie RR	300	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞		
18⅛	3		Eureka Vacuum	300	7½	7½	7½	14	
10	⅞		Evans Products	1400	9¾	9⅜	9½	9½	

—F—

11¼	2½		Fairbanks Morse	100	7	7	7	7	
42½	10		Fairbanks M pf	10	31	31	31	31½	
60	33	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	10	37½	37½	37½		
30	7½	.60†	Fed'd Dept Sto	100	22¾	22¾	22¾		
36	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	400	24½	24¼	24½	24	
31½	98	.40	Firestone T&R	900	18¼	18¼	18¼	18	
70¾	43	2½	First Nat Stores	600	56½	56	56¼	55¾	
26¼	13⅜	.95e	Fourth Nat Inv	300	19¾	19½	19½		
49⅞	16	2	Freeport Texas	400	44	43⅜	43⅜	44	

—G—

12	2⅜		Gen Am Inv	200	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7¾	
43¼	13¾	1	Gen Am Trans	2600	34⅝	34	34¼	34	
20⅞	10½	1	Gen Baking	200	11⅜	11½	11⅜	11½	
108½	99¾	8	Gen Baking pf	10	103½	103½	103½		
10½	2¼		Gen Bronze	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	6	
11½	1¼		Gen Cable	200	3½	3½	3½	3½	
30¼	10½	.40	Gen Electric	9500	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
12¾	10⅞	.60	Gen Elec 8p	1400	11½	11⅛	11⅜	11⅜	
39⅞	21	1.80	Gen Foods	2100	34¾	33⅜	34½	34	
2⅞	½		Gen as & E A	300	¾	¾	¾	¾	
71	35½	3	Gen Mills pf	300	62½	62½	62½	62¼	
35¼	10	1	Gen Motors	42800	34⅜	33¾	34¼	34	
15	6⅝	5	Gen Motor 5% pf	400	90⅜	90	90⅜	89¾	
10½	2½		Gen Out Ad	100	3¾	3¾	3¾		
8¼	2		Gen Pub Service	400	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2⅝	
49½	13¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	200	33⅜	33½	33⅝	33⅞	
4⅝	⅜		Gen Realty	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝	
22⅜	5½		Gen Rlty pf ww	300	17	16	16		
20¼	7⅝	1	Gillette Saf Raz	1900	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8½	
75	45½	5	Gillette S R pf	300	50	50	50		
33	5¼		Gimbel Bros pf	100	16¾	16¼	16¼		
20	3¾	25c	Glidden	400	18¼	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝	
16	3		Gobel (Adolf)	1200	7	6¼	6⅜	6¼	
27⅝	12	1.20	Gold Dust	1400	17⅜	17½	17⅝	17⅜	
21½	3		Goodrich	1700	12	12⅜	12⅝	13	
61	9		Goodrich pf	200	40½	40½	40½		
47½	9¼		Goodyear	900	34	33¾	34	33⅝	
80⅛	27⅜	2	Goodyear 1pf	100	75	75	75	75	
17½	6½		Gotham Silk Hos	100	7	7	7		
5⅝	1		Graham Paige	400	3½	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
10⅝	3⅜		Grand Union	200	4¼	4	4	4⅛	
36½	15⅜	1	Grant (WT)	300	35⅛	35½	35½	35	
33¾	4⅝		Great Nor pf	3200	19½	18⅝	18⅝	18⅞	
16⅝	5¼	.80b	Great Nor Ore	5800	12⅜	11¾	12	11⅝	

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	Jan. 8	Jan. 6
41⅞	7	2.40	Gt So West Sug	1400	29½	28⅛	26½	29	
4½	¼		Guantanamo Sug	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
64	16¼		Gulf Sta Stl 1pf	10	47	47	47		

—H—

9½	1⅛		Hahn Dept Sto	200	5½	5½	5½	5	
10½	3¼		Hall Printing	100	3¾	3½	3½	3¾	
85	45½	7	Hanna (MA) pf	20	84	84	84		
⅞	⅜		Hat Corp of Am	630	4	3¾	4	3½	
30	5½		Hat Corp pf	60	21½	20¼	21½		
97½	44	3†	Hazel Atlas	100	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝		
90	64¾	4†	Hershey Choc pf	100	86	86	86		
10½	2¼		Hollander	200	6¾	6½	6¾		
15	4½		Houdaille Her A	100	11	11	11		
7⅜	1¼		Houston Oil new	200	3½	3½	3½		
38⅜	5½	3	Howe Sound	600	36	35¾	35¾	36¼	
19	6½		Hudson & Man	200	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝		
51½	18⅛	5	Hud & Man pf	200	18¼	18	18¼		
16⅝	3		Hudson Motor	2700	13⅞	13½	13⅝	13⅝	
7¼	1⅝		Hupp Motors	1900	4⅞	4¼	4½	4¼	

—I—

50¾	8½		Ill Central	1200	24¼	23¾	23¾	29½	
85	21	4	Indus Rayon	3000	78⅞	74¾	75½		
78	19¼	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	2000	60	59½	59⅝		
46⅞	12		Inland Steel	400	42¼	41⅞	42⅛		
9½	2		Inspiration Cop	100	4½	4½	4½		
3¼	1⅛		Insuranashare Md	300	2¼	2¼	2¼		
13⅜	4⅛		Interboro Ra'n T	400	13¼	11¼	11¼	12½	
10⅞	5		Interboro R T cd	100	10	10	10		
4½	⅝		Intercon Rub	100	2½	2½	2½		
12	2½		Interlake Iron	100	6½	6½	6½		
3¾	⅞		Int Agr Corp	100	2	2	2	2½	
27½	5		Int Agr ppf	100	15	15	15		
153¼	78¾	6	Int Business M	400	140	140	140	141	
10⅞	2⅞	.20	Int Carriers	300	6	6¼	6¼		
46	13¾	.60	Int Harvester	400	38⅞	38½	38¾	38⅝	
119½	80	7	Int Harvester pf	100	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝		
13⅞	2½		Int Hydroelec	100	5	5	5	4¾

Financial: News and Comment

How Procure Ten Billions Now Big Federal Problem

Experts Think Long-Term Bonds Plus Shorter Bank Credit Answer

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—"Where is the money coming from?" which the Government is to borrow to the tune of $10,000,000,000 in the next six months became today Washington's engrossing question.

President Roosevelt called Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, in for a protracted luncheon conference this morning, and there was little doubt that they were tackling the greatest financial problem faced by this or any other American Administration for many long years.

Specifically, the questions are: Will the Government seek to meet its financial needs entirely from bank credit, with an appeal to the public for long-term funds, like the Liberty Loans, or will it combine these methods, and in what proporitions?

The best-advised people here believe that the Treasury's chief reliance will be upon bank credit. They are convinced President Roosevelt and Mr. Morgenthau are thinking along these lines.

The war-time expenditures, which furnish the only possible American parallel to the current situation, were financed by six months' or one year borrowings but with issue at intervals of gigantic long-term loans, from nearly two to nearly seven billions. By dint of probably the mightiest publicity campaigns in American history, the bonds were sold.

Banks Have the Cash

How much similar selling could be duplicated today? Very little, in the general opinion. Even if "patriotism" could be worked up to its old war-time pitch in this battle for recovery, conditions are entirely different. In 1917-18 people had plenty of cash, their outstanding investments were not heavy, there was unshaken confidence in the government credit. Today cash is plentiful only in the banks, many are burdened with investments that they cannot liquidate, and the future of government bonds is still open to some doubt in the popular mind.

But the banks possess vast pools of credit which might well be turned to governmental account. Indeed, to take over bank credits and convert them into relief payments, public works, and all the rest of the emergency program is one way of breaking the ice jam of frozen funds.

It is further true, as President Roosevelt and Mr. Morgenthau have well realized, that the $10,000,000,000 estimate of borrowing requirements includes almost $2,000,000,000 of paper which is taken up weekly and automatically. Strickly speaking, "new" borrowing in the next six months is limited to less than $6,000,000,000 of—the estimated deficit.

Of this total the RFC may be able to sell directly to banks up to $500,000,000 of debentures against purchase by the corporation of their capital notes or preferred stock.

Need Five Billion Soon

Thus whittled down, the drain on bank credit or public subscription directly by the recovery needs of the next six months would seem to be little greater than $5,000,000,000. Authorities agree that this sum could be taken up by the banks on short terms. But piling up of such a burden of short-term indebtedness is enough to make any orthodox Secretary of the Treasury shudder, and, indeed, it constitutes a real menace according to any canon of sound financing. For, if business tempo should increase sharply, and demands for private credit in the country should increase—as President Roosevelt of course hopes—the unfortunate situation would be presented of the Government monopolizing the money sources which were needed for the very same objective. Moreover, interest rates would rise as money became scarce, renewals of the Government's short-time indebtedness would be more embarrassing, and the whole rosy picture of returning prosperity would be shadowed by the debt cloud. Further, if an emergency arose, the Treasury's position would be exceedingly precarious. The Administration would be absolutely dependent upon its creditors, and their confidence would have to be coddled in cotton-wool. That hardly fits with the reforming instincts of the New Deal, particularly in the banking field.

To render comfortable the Treasury's position, mixture of as much long-term borrowing as possible with the shorter bank credit would seem inevitable. Thus, a compromise between the two methods of raising money seems indicated.

Shoe Output at 98 P. C. of 1929 Level

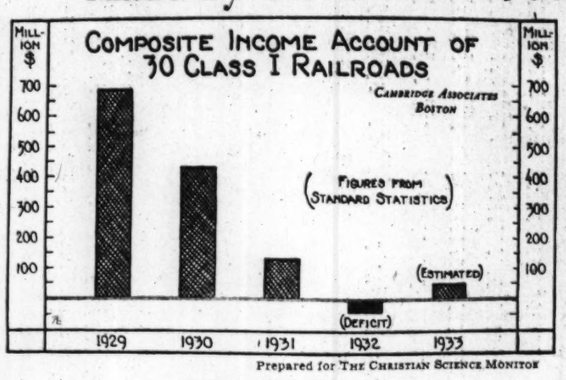
Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—The Bankers' Economic Service in a survey discloses that shoe production is currently at 98½ per cent of the 1929 production.

Basic strength is lent to the hide and leather situation, according to the survey, by the fact that cattle production in the United States is nearing its peak of the present cycle. These cycles have come with regularity every 14 to 16 years since 1880. The analysis brings out the decline in beef consumption from 77 pounds per capita in 1907 to 47.4 pounds per capita in the latest report available, making a smaller amount of hides available in this country while, on the other hand, our population has grown from 75,000,000 in 1900 to 125,000,000 in 1934.

Other data show the decrease in leather stocks, hides in process of tanning and raw hides which have declined almost progressively since 1924 as leather consumption outstripped the total becoming available through domestic production plus imports.

Relatively Good Showing Made by Carriers in 1933



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Net for Class I Roads $51,000,000 for Year Contrasts With Deficit of $39,000,000 in 1932—Considerably Less Than 1931 Net

While the railroads have not benefited from the industrial recovery to the extent that industrial corporations have, nevertheless, the carriers have made a relatively good showing in 1933.

According to preliminary estimate by Standard Statistics, net for 30 Class I railroads will be equal to approximately $51,000,000 for the full year of 1933.

This figure is, of course, after all fixed charges. The showing contrasts most favorably with 1932, when for the same railroads a deficit of $39,000,000 was shown.

Unlike industrial corporations, however, the showing was not so good as in 1931, when $132,000,000 was recorded as a net. If the same rate of progress is made in 1934 as was made in 1932, the figure for the year 1931 will be exceeded by the final figure for next year.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The Street is, of course, still puzzling the meaning of the President's two messages. They were the outstanding news of the week.

There was considerable disappointment that the President did not give any light on his monetary plans. This the Street considers of first importance. It fears something surprising, which it has now learned to expect frequently from the President. It has suffered a considerable uncertainty, having received little more than a hint in October and an operation by the RFC which it considers as a somewhat dubious form of magic. The Street hopes and expects that the missing explanation will be shortly forthcoming.

The expectation is that the President will ask for larger powers to buy foreign gold and a transfer of the whole operation from the RFC to the Treasury.

If this is done, it is expected that large amounts of gold will begin to flow to the United States, and will continue to do so until commodity prices rise in this country. The Street expects a bull market next spring and many people think that when this occurs, the President will probably lower the RFC gold price. If anything like the speculative market of last spring develops, fairly sharp drops in the government price for gold are expected. Further than this the Street does not choose to peer into the future. It waits for news.

Dislike Guaranty Fund Law

A second surprise to Wall Street, and a rather alarming one was the emotional undertone of the President's message on the state of the Union. The Street sensed hostility underneath the convincing phrases about unethical bankers, tax evaders, criminals, and lynchers. It became convinced that the President had decided, like Rehoboam, to forsake the counsel of the older men, and was saying, in effect, that his little finger would be thicker than the loins of his namesake predecessor in the White House.

This means, thinks the Street, that the temporary deposit guaranty fund, which the Administration insists upon calling an insurance fund, is to give way to the permanent guaranty fund in July. This New York bankers dread. They have come to see advantages in the temporary plan, now in effect, but not in the permanent one. The temporary plan guarantees smaller depositors, and these depositors are the ones most likely to run on the banks, least likely to give them time to pay, and most likely to hoard money in circulation. The plan does not greatly affect the New York banks because their accounts average high. And the liability is limited.

But the permanent plan is something else again. Banks' liability is unlimited, and all deposit accounts are guaranteed. Everything will go very well for a time, but when the next strain on the banking system comes, the New York banks will have to dig up unlimited sums of money to make good the deposit liabilities of bankers who have been "better" fellows. The whole system they believe, will come down in a piece, instead of piecemeal as in the past.

The Street also took the tone of the message to mean more regulation for the stock market and more and more Washington interference in all financial operations. Hope shrunk further that the Securities Act would be modified.

Traders also reflected on how government interference in business, much more of which was certainly foreshadowed in the President's talk, will affect the share prices of different industries. Almost at the moment the President's speech was being delivered, utilities were being sold down on news of the recommendation by Governor Lehman of New York that municipalities be helped to go into the production of light and power.

Guesses Were Wrong

The big shock of the week was the budget message on Thursday. In spite of intimations in the morning papers, and of an advance leak which percolated round the Street, the news that a deficit of $7,300,000,000 for the current year was to be expected simply took people's breath away. When the figure appeared on the Dow Jones' broad tape, it was incredulously attributed to an error in transmission, and crowds gathered around the news tickers.

The increase over current guesses was due to projected "extraordinary" expenses. The Street had expected emergency relief outlays to continue around the December rate only, and then taper off in the late spring. But the President forecasts a doubling of the December rate, up to a billion a month, and maintenance of this level for at least six months. Wall Street concluded it had been a little naïve.

The standard forecast is that such a heavy budget deficit will depress government bonds, drive down the dollar on the exchanges, and push commodity prices up. But the immediate results were not in line with this forecast. Government bonds sold off, but not in the sharp degree expected. And the dollar rose on the foreign exchanges.

Why these standard explanations have scarcely started to materialize is explained somewhat as follows: It is calculated in the Street that about $4,000,000,000 or more can be expropriated from the banks which own the Federal Reserve System and used to finance a good part of the expected deficit. Moreover considerable increase in business is expected to result from such Washington spending, resulting in heavier tax receipts. And the prospects either of a stable commodity price level or else lower prices for gold supplies an explanation of the strength of the dollar.

Street All at Sea

There was no confidence in the Street's guesses, however. The stock market almost halted both days just before the Presidential message was available, but there was no sharp reflection of the news immediately after. Volume remained small. The stock market was as insensitive to the prospect of government spending as the bond market was insensitive to the prospect of government borrowing. Considerable attention was paid, however, to the Treasury statement published Saturday. It showed a deficit of $100,000,000 in the first three days of the year, due to emergency outlays at just the rate which the President anticipated.

While the President naturally grows more and more unpopular in the financial district, the shrewd and the confident do not cherish any hostility toward his program. The banks and the stock exchange are so unpopular with the public they have to take orders and like them, no matter how troublesome, unwise, or meddlesome they seem. The Street simply has different ideas from the President about now recovery can best be promoted. But a trading community is not a trading community long if it does not adjust itself to new uncertainties and make money out of them, and many things, including government bonds and American money, are more speculative than they used to be.

Mutualize All Banks Is Berle's Proposal

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—Mutualization of all banks and the separation of banking into two systems—savings banks and regional banks—was recommended by Prof. A. A. Berle Jr., city chamberlain and one of President Roosevelt's advisers.

Professor Berle, who teaches railroad law at Columiba University, spoke over a National Broadcasting Company chain.

Under an ideal situation, Professor Berle said, it would be advisable to have two banking systems: the savings bank system, with a mortgage rediscount bank at the head of it to provide liquidity, and large regional banks, with branches taking in great areas of the country.

Form Committee of Three For Kreuger Companies

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—The four American protective committees formed to handle the interests of security holders of the International Match Corporation and the so-called Kreuger companies announced today appointment of a committee of three to coördinate a program of reorganization.

Named to the committee were Mr. Norman H. Davis, American ambassador-at-large, Mr. Hugh Kindersley of England, and Mr. Jacob Wallenberg of Sweden.

Steel Operations Drop to 29.3 P. C. Capacity in Week

Motor Production Held Up—Scrap Market Strong—Pig Iron Quiet

By H. A. Knight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—Operations in the steel industry declined 7.3 per cent last week to 29.3 per cent of capacity, according to the official estimate of the American Iron and Steel Institute.

This was a smaller decrease than had been expected for the first week of this year, especially when it was recognized that much of the stimulation of December was artificial or because of the provisions of the steel code that shipments be completed before the end of the quarter.

Though prospects point to many projects of large tonnage developing within the next few months many of them are materializing slowly. Latest predictions for January automobile production mention 150,000 cars and trucks instead of the 200,000 units mentioned a fortnight ago. Railroad purchasing is coming to a head slowly.

Structural Steel Order

The largest steel deal of the week involved 12,000 tons of fabricated structural steel for two Government bridges which are to be constructed over the Cape Cod ship canal.

It is predicted that the pack of foodstuffs this year will be 10 per cent greater than last year. The carryover of canned goods from the past season is the smallest in several years. Efforts, however, are being made to keep canning within bounds lest there be an oversupply.

Tin plate mills are now working on an average of 40 per cent of capacity as compared with over 90 per cent for the last several months of 1933. However, this is regarded as the between-season slump and capacity operations by early March or sooner are expected.

Prospects for steel plates are bright just now. About 40,000 tons of plates will be needed for 7000 cars which are to be built for the Pennsylvania Railroad. The Navy Department has ordered nearly 10,000 tons of bars, plates and shapes for the cruisers Brooklyn and Philadelphia and the gunboats Erie and Charleston. Two tankers, which are to be built by the New York Shipbuilding Company, will require 6700 tons of bars, plates and shapes.

Scrap Market Strong

The iron and steel scrap market continues strong. Advances took place in both the Philadelphia and Chicago districts during the week, several grades having been marked up 50 cents a ton. Though sales of scrap have been light the last week or two dealers are not pressing material on the market, expecting higher prices as steel operations increase. Much scrap continues to be shipped abroad, thus relieving pressure on the domestic market.

Pig iron demand has been exceedingly quiet.

Automobile production is being held back somewhat by difficulties in perfecting certain mechanical features such as front spring suspension. Ford, however, is producing faster than had been expected.

Deflation in Bank Deposits Arrested

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—Restoration of confidence and increased volume of general business activity has tended to restore bank deposits throughout the country, year-end statements by many leading banks indicated.

This had been foreshadowed by the consolidated weekly condition statements of all Federal Reserve member banks in 90 leading cities. On Dec. 27, last, they had total deposits of $16,030,000,000, virtually duplicating the total as of Dec. 28, 1932, which was $16,032,000,000. It appeared, therefore, that the reduction in deposits during the early months of 1933 had been restored.

Refuse Bank of Cuba Bid To Coin Silver Dollars

HAVANA, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Treasury Department has refused the bid of the Bank of Cuba for the privilege of coining 3,000,000 silver dollars and issuing $17,000,000 in silver certificates, for which a commission of 1 per cent was asked.

New bids for handling an issue of $20,000,000 in silver and also an unspecified amount of silver certificates were asked. The Bank of Cuba was the only bidder previously.

108 YEARS OF UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS
INTEREST BEGINS JAN. 15
Write for folder "Banking by Mail"
Institution for Savings in Roxbury
2343 Washington Street, Roxbury
Opposite Dudley Elevated Station

East Cambridge Savings Bank
Over 79 Years a Mutual Savings Bank
At 292 Cambridge Street
East Cambridge, Mass.
One Minute's Walk from Lechmere Sq. Elevated Transfer Station
INTEREST BEGINS JAN. 15

Labor Bureau Index Reveals Wholesale Prices Again Rising

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 — Wholesale commodity prices rose sixtenths of 1 per cent in the week ended Dec. 30, according to data furnished by Isador Lubin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor.

The increase placed the wholesale price index at 70.8 per cent of the 1926 average as compared with 70.4 per cent for the week ended Dec. 23. It left the figure at the same level as for the Dec. 16 week and slightly less than 14 per cent above the level for one year ago when the index registered 62.2. Present wholesale prices are nearly 19 per cent above the low point reached for the year (the week ending March 4) when the index was 59.6. It was slightly more than 1 per cent under the high point of the year reached during the week of Nov. 19 when the index registered 71.7.

Rising prices for hides and skins caused the hides and leather products group to show more than one-half of 1 per cent increase. Slightly advancing prices for bituminous coal and California refinery gasoline influenced the fuel and lighting materials group to rise fractionally. Increases in certain steel items caused the metals and metal products group to move upward. Certain paint materials and lumber items caused the building materials group to rise fractionally to 85.4, the highest point reached during the present year. The miscellaneous group of items also showed a slight increase over the week.

The index number of the Bureau of Labor Statistics is composed of 784 separate price series weighted according to their relative importance in the country's markets and is based on average prices for the year 1926 as 100.0.

	March 4, 1933	Nov. 18, 1933	Dec. 23, 1933	Dec. 30, 1933
All commodities	59.6	71.7	70.4	70.8
Farm products	40.6	58.7	54.8	56.0
Foods	53.4	65.4	61.6	62.5
Hides and leather products	67.6	88.5	89.2	89.8
Textile products	50.6	75.8	76.0	76.0
Fuel and lighting materials	64.4	74.5	74.4	74.5
Metals and metal products	77.4	83.5	83.2	83.3
Building materials	70.1	84.7	85.3	85.4
Chems. and drugs	71.3	73.5	73.4	73.3
H'furnishing goods	72.7	82.1	81.9	81.9
Miscellaneous	59.6	65.4	65.5	65.6

Comptroller Says Every National Bank Acted Upon

Of 1439 Unlicensed Banks March 16, Only 111 Await Approval

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—J. F. T. O'Connor, the comptroller of the currency, said yesterday that "every national bank in the United States which was unlicensed on March 16, following the banking holiday, has been acted upon in some manner" by his office.

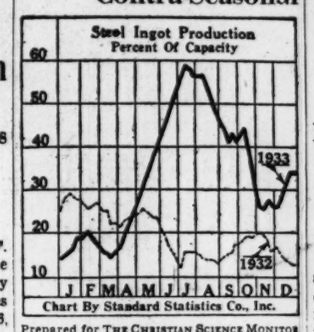
"Such institutions," he said, "have either been opened, merged, sold to another bank, absorbed by another institution, placed in receivership, received approved reorganization plans or received disapproved reorganization plans.

"There were 1439 national banks (including 10 nonmember banks in the District of Columbia, which are directly under the comptroller's supervision) unlicensed and in the hands of conservators on March 16, 1933, while subsequent to that date seven other national banks were placed in charge of conservators. Total deposits for these 1446 institutions was $2,232,690,000 (based on the December, 1932 'call.')

At the close of business on Dec. 30, 1933, there were but 448 unlicensed national banks in the country, and every one of these institutions had been considered by the comptroller's office. Of the total, 337, with $334,570,000 frozen and $25,813,000 unrestricted deposits, had received approved reorganization plans, while 111 banks, with $72,458,000 frozen and $4,925,000 unesrticted deposits had received disapproved reorganization plans.

"More National banks were opened during the month of December than in any previous month since March. Throughout last month, 77 National banks, with $78,628,703 frozen and $4,124,000 unrestricted deposits, were licensed and opened or reopened. This compares with 46 National banks, having $51,706,000 frozen and $4,287,000 unrestricted deposits, licensed and opened or reopened during the month of November. In October 49 National banks received licenses."

Steel Operations Contra-Seasonal



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONTRA-SEASONAL expansion of steel production last month was the first such development in any December since 1927, and activity was at the highest level for any December since 1930.

In large part, it represented borrowing from January volumes, as consumers took advantage of their last opportunity to fill requirements at fourth quarter prices.

This factor explains why ingot production dropped five points to 29.3 per cent of capacity in the first week of 1934, whereas finishing mill operations were maintained at their high rate.

Construction Active At the End of 1933

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 — Large awards for highways, public buildings and river improvements raised the total of all heavy engineering construction contracts reported for the week ended Jan. 1 to $27,588,000, a $2,000,000 increase over the weekly average of the last month, according to Engineering News-Record. Road lettings amounted to nearly $10,000,000, the highest in six weeks. Another $10,000,000 of the week's awards was in federal contracts, principally for river improvements.

Heavy contracts awarded in the year 1933 amounted to $1,068,369,000, or 88 per cent of the 1932 volume. Private engineering construction was almost identical with that of the previous year, all the loss for the year coming in public works.

Expect 19.1 P. C. Advance in Farm Income in 1934

Larger Crops and Higher Livestock Prices Seen by Institute

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—In an analysis of the outlook for farm income in 1934, the Alexander Hamilton Institute estimates that the total income from crops and live stock, including federal benefit payments, should amount to $7,451,000,000, an increase of 19.1 per cent over the 1933 figure of $6,258,000,000.

With the probability that the harvest this year will be larger than last, as it is unlikely that the poor growing conditions of 1933 will be repeated, the prospect is cited that higher yields per acre in 1934 will more than offset any arbitrary curtailment of acreage.

"Larger crops will naturally tend to depress prices," the Institute says. "Any such price recession, however, should be counter-balanced by the increase in production. A greater price decline should be prevented by the action of fundamental forces working toward the restoration of price equilibrium. Farm income from crops in 1934 should consequently at least equal that of 1933.

"Income from live stock should be higher than in 1933, since live-stock prices in 1933 as compared with feed prices were abnormally low. On the basis of the increase in the value of feed, the income from live stock in 1934 should be 40 per cent higher than in 1933."

The view is taken that the increase in farm income in 1933 was not due to the curtailment of crop yields, but that as the result of the end of deflation, "the gain in farm income would have occurred in any case."

"This refers to money income," adds the institute. "Real farm income, however, would have been larger if the yield had been higher in 1933 and the prices lower."

The FIRST NATIONAL BANK of BOSTON
1784 ★ 1934

A CONDENSED STATEMENT of CONDITION
Covering all Offices and Foreign Branches
as of December 30, 1933

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks and the Treasurer of the United States		$142,289,533.23
United States Government Securities		119,487,029.29
State and Municipal Securities		19,142,363.27
Collateral Demand Loans to Banks and Brokers		41,586,182.18
Loans, Discounts and Investments		288,377,396.22
Banking Houses		14,430,282.57
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances		15,504,770.82
Accrued Interest Receivable and Other Assets		3,639,402.35
Total		$644,456,959.93

LIABILITIES

Capital	$44,500,000.00	
Surplus and Profits	27,759,842.16	$72,259,842.16
Reserves, including Interest, Taxes, Dividend, Unearned Discount, and Contingencies		16,013,738.70
Acceptances Executed for Customers		17,155,905.98
Endorser on Acceptances and Foreign Bills Sold		1,551,467.76
Agreements to Repurchase United States Government Securities		1,315,000.00
Items in Transit with Foreign Branches		1,117,084.99
Deposits		535,043,920.34
Total		$644,456,959.93

This statement reflects, by additions to the Investment and Reserve accounts, the inclusion of the stock of The First of Boston Corporation of Massachusetts, heretofore held by Trustees. The figures of Old Colony Trust Company, which is beneficially owned by the stockholders of The First National Bank of Boston, are not included in the above statement.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WOMEN, be independent; increase your income showing unsurpassed quality dress fabrics, women & children's wearing apparel to friends, neighbors; easy, pleasant spare-time work; liberal commissions; no experience, no investment required; samples loaned. Write for 15-day consignment plan and territory. MUTUAL FABRIC CO., Dept. 1006, Binghamton, New York

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

LONDON
2 Adelphi Terrace
Tel. Temple Bar 1364

PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opéra
Tel. Gutenberg 42-71

BERLIN
59A Unter den Linden
Tel. A2 Flora 0178

FLORENCE
11 Via Magenta Tel. 23.406

BOSTON
1 Norway St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330

NEW YORK
500 Fifth Avenue
Tel. Lackawanna 4-5600

MIAMI
1229 Ingraham Bldg. Tel. 3-2445

Also by local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

UPHOLSTERING
CHAIR CANING
ARMSTRONG
1235 10th St. N. W. Metropolitan 2062

EWARTS CAFETERIA
522 13th STREET, N. W.
Also 112 N. FIFTH, RICHMOND, VA.
Excellent Food at Moderate Prices

COLUMBIA ROAD DELICATESSEN
ROZANSKY & LEVIN, Prop.
Imported and domestic meats, fish, cheese pickles, crackers, etc. Full line Fancy Groceries. Cooked Meats. Sandwiches made to order. Heinz Catsup, Campbell's Soups We deliver. Phone Columbia 5266.
1782 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

MAINE

AUBURN

DILL'S TEXAS SERVICE STATION
C. L. DILLINGHAM, Prop.
GAS—OIL
GREASING
TIRES
Court and Spring Sts.

High Grade Coal
Coke and Wood
Auburn Cash Fuel Co.
212 Court Street

SHOES REPAIRED
Mean Money Saved
Try our expert work at moderate prices.
ROBERT W. VICKERY
154 TURNER STREET

BANGOR

Kickernick Underwear
Craigleigh Coats
Slenderknit Sport Wear
Dresses for Every Type
Dresses for Every Occasion
Smith's SPECIALTY Shop
41 HAMMOND STREET, BANGOR, MAINE
Opposite City Hall

Rines-No.
43 MAIN STREET
Smart Fashions
COATS, HATS, DRESSES

Burr Printing Co.
PRINTING
ENGRAVING EMBOSSING
125 Franklin Street Telephone 2-2191

CALDWELL SWEET CO.
26 MAIN STREET
HIGH GRADE CHOCOLATES
Soda Fountain Service with Special Luncheon Suggestions

C. E. LEACH & SON
Meats and Provisions
79 Pickering Square Dial 2-0023
266 Hammond Street Dial 6183

LEWISTON

The Air-Tred Shoe
FOR WOMEN
The patented air-filler cushions every step you take.
Fall shoes for the entire family.
MAYNARD'S BOOT SHOP
180 LISBON STREET
"The Store of Friendly Service"

PORTLAND

After Christmas Sale of Ready-to-Wear

Starting Tuesday morning, we place our entire stock of Winter Coats, Dresses and Sportswear on sale at greatly reduced prices. An opportunity of a life-time. Also our annual sale of White and Wyckoff stationery.

OWEN, MOORE & CO.
505-507 CONGRESS STREET

A New Year's Resolution!

For the newest and smartest Fashions and Accessories at the right prices, I will shop at
OWEN, MOORE & CO.
505-507 Congress Street

ANITA FILES HAT SHOP
3-4411
143 HIGH STREET
New Congress Building

LIBBY'S
Entire Stock
UP TO $1.98
COTTON
FROCKS
$1.19 ea.

Also a Few Regularly $2.39 Rayon Wash Frocks Included in the Sale!

J. R. Libby Co.
554 CONGRESS STREET

JANUARY—
A Month of Sales

A month of many annual sales of new merchandise and of clearance sales—making the store well worth visiting at this time because of the values and economies afforded in a wide range of desirable P. M. & B. quality merchandise.

PORTEOUS, MITCHELL & BRAUN CO.
522 CONGRESS STREET

Langley's
J. O. LANGLEY
630-632 CONGRESS ST., 599 CONGRESS ST.
Both famous for Quality Food and Service
When in Portland give us a call.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

JACKMAN & LANG
Insurance of All Kinds
2 So. Main St., Concord, N. H.

Diversi
Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 DURGIN AVE. Phone 2100
Retail Dept., 10 N. Main Phone 1370

TRASK
RADIO & ELECTRIC SHOP, Inc.
22 SCHOOL STREET
(Next to Bible Book Store)
ALL ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

TENNEY COAL CO.
HEATING EXPERTS FOR 30 YEARS

Parisian Dry Cleaning Co.
If you think well of your garment have it carefully cleaned.
13 SO. STATE ST. Call 832

Dexter Optical Co., Inc.
OPTOMETRISTS
Prompt and Efficient Service
49 NORTH MAIN STREET Tel. 421

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal
and N. E. Coke
29 NO. MAIN ST. Tel. 364 and 365

Gordon's Fish Market
Oysters Are Now in Season
Shipments received daily.
12 PLEASANT STREET Tel. 594

January
A good month to buy
BLANKETS and SHEETS!
HARRY G. EMMONS

CITY COAL CO.
11 NORTH MAIN STREET
Old Company's Lehigh
Anthracite
NUTE B. FLANDERS, Mgr. Phone 3080

Empire Apparel Shop
Ladies' Outer Apparel
Millinery, Lingerie, Hosiery
96 N. MAIN STREET TEL. 638

Bartlett's
Fountain and Food
125 WARREN ST. Tel. 1110

Colonial Reproductions
FURNITURE
MIRRORS
LAMPS
R. H. TIPPET
103 N. STATE STREET Tel. 2231

CONCORD
(Continued)

Groceries

THE ECONOMY STORE
41 Washington Street

THE GIFFORD STORE
81 South Street

THE CONCORD PUBLIC MARKET
9 North Main Street

THE DERRY STORE
Hopkinton, N. H.

THE CURTICE STORE
Contoocook, N. H.

The above stores feature the Tam-O-Shanter Brand. All are locally owned and controlled stores.

Spiral and Croquignole
Permanent Waves
Including Reconditioning Oil Shampoo
10.00
Harper Method Shop
4 PARK STREET TEL. 2381

HALL BROS. CO.
FUEL OIL—RANGE OIL
Highest Quality—Prompt Delivery
TELEPHONE 1100

STATIONERY GIFTS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
The LATEST BOOKS on Sale and in our Rental Library
E. C. Eastman Co., Inc.
120 NORTH MAIN STREET

Our Business Is Insurance
Nothing Else
May We Help You?
Dustin & Smith Ins. Agency
88 NORTH MAIN ST Tel. 1719

Jameson's Silk Shop
Plain and Printed Silks
Silk Hosiery and Silk Underwear
33 NO. MAIN STREET Phone 3050

MANCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
288 CONANT STREET Telephone: 6804

This Reliable Firm
GOING TO MOVE
The crowds that are attending our sale and buying prove we have
A REMOVAL SALE BEYOND COMPARISON
Although we are off the gold standard your dollar is worth more than ever during this sale.

CHARLES M. FLOYD CO.
Largest and Complete Notions Department
thread, needles, scissors, elastic
bias tape, seam binding, snaps, hooks and eyes

JAMES W. HILL CO.

CHAS. B. KEARNS
EXPERT SHOE REPAIRING
NEW ADDRESS: 73 HANOVER STREET

Hermsdorf Showcase Co.
Manufacturers and Dealers in All Kinds of Store Fixtures and Inside Woodwork
HERBERT A. HERMSDORF
WALTER R. HERMSDORF
Canal and Auburn Sts. Tel. 4620

Permanent Wave
$5.00
the way to look your loveliest

MRS. EDNA B. SARGENT
446 HALL STREET Phone 3726-W

BLACK and WHITE CLEANERS
43 HANOVER STREET
E. H. GEORGE, *Prop.*
Tel. 6990 Room 200

For a Tasty Lunch
Stop at Scott's Kitchen
103 WEBSTER STREET
We have homemade cakes and ice cream. We will be glad to make any special kind of cake or ice cream.
If it's Scott's it's Good.

Moore & Preston Coal Co.
Anthracite and Bituminous Coal
New England Coke
668 Elm Street and Beech and Valley Streets

A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 ELM ST. MANCHESTER, N. H.
Electrical Contractors
Appliances Oil Burners
Phones 667 and 668

FLOWERS IN SEASON
Cut Flowers of All Kinds
Stache
Tel. 1261 683 SECOND STREET

Tetzners Cotton
for Crocheting the "Wonder Wheel" Bedspreads.
Come in and see our made-up model.
Ye Quaker Shop
59 HANOVER STREET

PORTSMOUTH

JUST CALL 396
We give you 8-hour service.
New Up-to-Date Methods
HALPIN & SON
CLEANERS and DYERS
80 DANIELS STREET

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

Ye Shoppe O' Gifts
Distinctive Gifts and Antiques
32 CLARKE ST. Tel. 3107

NEWPORT
(Continued)

R. G. BIESEL
Trunks and Travelers' Requisites
Horse and Dog Supplies
LEATHER GOODS
Repairing
Established 1877 386 Thames St.

Dunn's
Flower Shop
117 Bellevue Avenue
Tel. 4390
Greenhouses
24 Freeborn St. Tel. 2156

THOMAS J. MURPHY
CHOICE MEATS
POULTRY BUTTER EGGS
VEGETABLES MILK AND CREAM
For the "Best" in Canned Goods try HATCHET BRAND
274 Thames Street Tels. 333-334

Greasons Laundry
The Best in Laundry Service
Phone 2417
387 THAMES STREET

Broadway Spa
SPECIALIZING
Harlow's Ice Cream
96 BROADWAY Tel. 4389

George Bowen
Coal Company
BOWEN'S WHARF
Tel. 915

PROVIDENCE

GAMWELL & INGRAHAM
Established 1904
Complete Insurance Protection
16th Floor New Industrial Trust Bldg.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

BARROWS COAL CO. Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 852 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

ADAMS & COBBS
The "Sta-Kleen Store"
618 MAIN ST., LYNCHBURG
Members of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association
DOYLE - - - - *Florists*
Flowers according to Doyle
708 Main St., LYNCHBURG, VA.
118 Main St., DURHAM, N. C.

NEWPORT NEWS

FALCONER'S CANDIES
Nunnally's—Norris Hollingsworth—Gobelin
Half to Three Pound Packages

BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers
Before Making Your Purchases, Visit Our Store

W. T. EUBANK
Heating
and Plumbing Contractor
3101 JEFFERSON AVE.

NORFOLK

AMES & BROWNLEY
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
Exclusive Norfolk Representatives of the Famous
Paul Sargent Dresses
$14.95

Compeco DYE WORKS
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning—Pressing—Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

GROVES MARKET
T. W. GROVES JR., Prop.
A complete line of Fancy Groceries, Vegetables, Poultry and Meats.
NO. 1—1317 COLLEY AVENUE
NO. 2— 809 COLLEGE AVENUE
NO. 3—3820 GRANBY STREET
Growing Through Personal Service

All-Wholesome and Nutritious
OUR PRIDE BREAD
SOLD AT
PENDER STORES
USUAL CONVENIENT TERMS

Willis
FURNITURE COMPANY
"Quality Furniture at Popular Prices"
We Solicit the Patronage of Monitor Readers
GRANBY ST., OPP. PLATIRON BLDG.

RICHMOND

Matrix Shoes
"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"
F. W. Dabney & Co.
(Broad at Fifth)

Dickenhover & Du Bois
NEW SHOP
505-507 East Grace
CORRECT FEMININE APPAREL

RICHMOND
(Continued)

Gifts of Quality for Weddings
Schwarzchild Bros.
Richmond's Leading Jewelers
Broad at Second

JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E. BROAD ST.
MEN'S
KUPPENHEIMER
CLOTHES
WOMEN'S
SPORTS APPAREL

T & E LAUNDRY COMPANY
"Modern Real Helper"
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

JONES & DAVIS, Inc.
Interior Decorators
Renovators, Furnishers
2033 WEST BROAD Dial 59179

Eclipse Laundry
1519 W. MAIN
Dial 5-4387—5-4388

ROANOKE

We invite you to visit our new and modern plant.
You will be welcome
Garst Bros. Dairy Inc.
1108-1114 W. SALEM AVENUE
Phones 3414—3415

B. FORMAN SONS
418 SO. JEFFERSON ST.
BOXLEY BUILDING
Correct Dress for Women

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

"Cheer Up"
Zoric Garment Cleaning
Rug Cleaning
Let us have that dress or suit to be dyed and you will be pleased.
Phone 21-125
ELITE LAUNDRY CO.
CHARLESTON, W. VA.

Don't Say Bread Say
HOLSUM
There's A Difference in Bread
THE ASHLEY BREAD COMPANY

CLARKSBURG

PARSONS SOUDERS CO.
One of West Virginia's Great Stores
Visit Our
YARN-CRAFT CLASSES
INSTRUCTION FREE

Darling Shops
Smart Apparel
for the
Woman and Miss
212 WEST MAIN STREET

Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.
SPECIAL THREE-DAY SALE of FAMOUS
ANNIS FURS
Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Jan. 11-12-13
Know Who Makes Your Furs
Buy Them Here With Confidence

ANDERSON'S
"The State's Largest Restaurant"
407 WEST MAIN
F. H. Johnson, Mgr.

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Licensed operators of Piggly Wiggly Stores
STORES

928 Third Ave.	516 20th St.
1209 Fourth Ave.	1012 16th St.
741 Sixth Ave.	1010 10th St.

Corner 9th Ave. and First Street
Midland Market—Tenth Street

Imperial
The Cream of All Ice Cream
THE IMPERIAL ICE CREAM CO.
Huntington, W. Va.

BAILEY'S CAFETERIA
GOOD FOOD
REASONABLE PRICES
EXCELLENT SERVICE
1022 Fourth Avenue

HENRY SHOE COMPANY
915 FOURTH AVENUE
FASHION SHOES OF QUALITY

Mootz
Jumbo Bread
Wrapped in Gingham Wrapper

VISIT
Rainbow Gardens
for Tasty Food and Confections

Local Classified Advertising
Other Than United States and Canada

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care offered for all animals. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham. S. E. 15 New Cross 0496.

BOOKBINDERS

BOOK BINDER
ERNEST A. NEALE
19 and 19a Werrington St. and 87 Stibbington St., London, N. W. 1
Phone Euston 1071, 1072

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

LONDON—Well-appointed private guest house for sale in quiet residential district; near Earls Court Station. Box M-2535, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

BUSINESS SERVICE

FACSIMILE LETTERS, duplicating, envelope addressing, and all office staff supplied. THE BIDDY MONTAGUE COMPANY, 73 High Holborn, W. C. 1. Chancery 8811. Extension 10.

DRESSMAKING

LADIES' own materials made up; also French models always in stock. MME. SMETS, 2 Sloane Square, London, S. W. 1.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

The Service Bureau
Employment Agency
DOMESTIC STAFF SECRETARIES
GOVERNESSES NURSES
96 Fulham Road, London, S. W. 3. Ken. 3836

THE WAKEMAN EMPLOYMENT AGENCY (Mrs. George), 48 Marsham St., Westminster, S. W. 1.—Open daily 10-5:30. Sats. 10-12. Vic. 2591 Licensed by London County Council.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON, KENSINGTON. Airlie Gardens, Campden Hill, also Herrington Gardens. Unfurnished self-contained flats, constant hot water caretaker; rents moderate, no premium. Apply STORE, 4 William St., Knightsbridge Sloane 3810

LONDON, Wanstead—Unfurnished, self-contained flat; 2 bed, 1 sitting-rooms, kitchenette, every convenience; 15/- weekly exclusive rates or 22/- inclusive; 28 Grove Road, Wanstead.

LAUNDRIES

ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY (Acorn 1704) 55 Packington Rd., South Acton, London, W. 3. We collect from all parts of London.

THE CROWN LAUNDRY
RIGAULT ROAD FULHAM S W
Soft water and pure soap used. Moderate prices. Mending done Collection all parts. TELEPHONE PUTNEY 0127.

MOTORCARS

ANY MAKE OF MOTOR CAR PURCHASED for clients, also hand and motor mowing machines; enquiries welcomed; trains met; car maintenance, insurance, lessons, hiring, etc., arranged. MACGREGOR 30 Clare Lawn Ave., London, S. W 14. Tel Prospect 2613

POST VACANT

LONDON—Domestic help, plain cook; 5 in family; no rough work; £50. COLLING, 2 Elm Park Road, Finchley.

KENT—Wanted, manageress for ladies' hairdressing business; experienced all branches; also improver. Box 2424, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

MALE SOLOIST required immediately for Christian Science church in London. Apply Box M-2547, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POST WANTED

EXPERIENCED governess, chaperone, coach; companion or other position of trust. Box K-1686, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

CAPABLE workman, with knowledge of mechanics and farm work, desires post; would take any kind of work. Box M-2537, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

FURNISHING—Thoroughly experienced buyer (all sections and linens) seeks position buyer or manager; London or suburb; expert practical knowledge, estimating, advising, best markets well known. BATEMAN, 6, Athol Gardens, Pinner, Middx.

GENTLEMAN — Thorough knowledge office management, accounts, correspondence, banking, exchange; overseas experience. MATHIESON, 53 Hornsey Lane Gardens, London, N. 6.

LADY (widow) seeks post as companion, housekeeper, or both. M. S. 126 Station Road, New Barnet, Herts.

LADY, experienced in giving special care and attention, day or night, seeks post, with Christian Scientists preferred; good references. Box M-696, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LADY desires position as companion or attendant to one needing care. Box M-2534, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POST wanted as housekeeper companion or housekeeper where maid kept. ADAMS, 14 Edward Road, Bromley.

SECRETARIAL post required by married man (42), previous experience, shorthand, accounts, etc.; well educated, travelled; capable and willing. Box M-2539, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

SITUATION wanted as working housekeeper, nurse-companion or caretaker by capable woman with daughter aged 14. Box K-1541, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

YOUNG man, all-round education, varied experience, with initiative, imagination and creative ability, desires to be of SERVICE where his qualities will be appreciated. Box M-2538, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

FULL SECRETARIAL AND COMMERCIAL SERVICES—Shorthand, typewriting, duplicating; staff; dictation rooms; confidential work for churches, teachers and practitioners understandingly executed. Phone Metropolitan 3180. H. CRAIG-KELLY & CO. 20 Copthall Ave., London, E. C. 2.

TEACHER'S POST WANTED

WANTED within radius S. W. London post in school as assistant mistress non-resident, or private teaching; excellent testimonials experience with small boys. Box M-2533, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

PHOTOGRAPHY

ATTRACTIVE CHILDREN will be photographed gratis by ARTIST for his EXHIBITION, Abercorn 3175, 3b Warwick Avenue, London, W. 2.

ROOMS TO LET

21 PORCHESTER SQUARE, London, W. 2—Comfortable bed-sitting-rooms, meals as desired, good cooking and service. Bayswater 3972.

LONDON, Kensington—Divan sitting rooms, breakfast and service; moderate terms; single and double. 18 Warwick Road, S. W. 5. Tel. Flaxman 3613.

LONDON, N. W. 10—Room with divan bed, all modern conveniences, suitable for business lady; garage if required; meals optional. 209 Doyle Gardens. Tel. Willesden 3131.

LONDON—Quiet residential club, bed-sitting-rooms, gas fires, constant hot water; good centre, 2 Templeton Pl., Earls Court. Tel. Fro. 6801.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

FURNITURE

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE
Rugs and Bric-a-Brac. M. LOWENSTEIN 27 Huntington Avenue, Boston. Ken. 4451

DISPLAY samples and overstock mattresses, studio beds from the Simmons Company; twin and full-size colonial beds, furniture in good taste from wealthy homes, very cheap. LLOYDS AUCTION ROOMS, 239 East 60th St., N. Y. C.

INSURANCE

I SHOULD be pleased to serve the patrons of The Christian Science Monitor in their insurance needs. I am equipped to handle all forms of automobile, fire and all other lines of insurance coverage. WALTER A. DONLAN, 53 State Street, Boston. Cap. 5433, 5433 or Longwood 5691.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE B. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 3400.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Single room, private home; near Christian Science church; lady preferred. 441 53rd Street. Sunset 6-3180.

FENWAY—Five minutes from The Mother Church; a clean, comfortable room, quiet for study; 2 baths, shower, plenty of heat. Com. 4015.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1017 and 1101 16th St. N. W.—Single and double rooms, some private baths; home-cooked meals served temptingly.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, long experience, free to travel; references furnished. 49 Elmwood Street, Newton, Mass. Tel. Newton North 7940.

FACTORY MANAGER, with record of consistent profits; experienced in development, organisation, machinery and management. Box K-1, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Experienced young woman desires position as bookkeeper and stenographer; references; efficient. E. ARBETTER. Tel. N. R. 2306.

SERVICE SUITES

QUIET COMFORT AND CHARM—Permanent or passing guests; combined rooms, suite with kitchenette; central. 30 Orsett Terrace, London, W. 2.

STAMPS FOR SALE

FOREIGN STAMPS
Ask for approval sheets H. WATKINS, 99 Leicester Rd., East Finchley, London, N. 2.

SUITES

LONDON, THE MAIDA VALE AND ST. JOHN'S WOOD APARTMENT BUREAU—For all kinds of accommodation, rooms, flatlets, suites etc., furnished and unfurnished, with or without service, all personally inspected. 97 Maida Vale, W. 9. Phone Cunningham 1737

TEACHERS

LONDON — Honours graduate late London Polytechnic gives French and English lessons privately. Box M-2013, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

MISS MARY HARRISON L. R. A. M. visits and receives pupils for pianoforte. Apply 54 Cleveland Rd. South Woodford, London, E. 18

MISS GREGORY, teacher of children all ages; all subjects; also very successful teacher of English to foreigners; desires pupils. 20 Bramham Gardens, London, S. W. 5.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

ALLSOP & CO.
CHARTERED SURVEYORS, AUCTIONEERS, and ESTATE AGENTS
Agents for West End and City Residential and Business Premises Flats, etc.
15 SOHO SQUARE, LONDON W. 1
Phone Gerrard 5848

TYPEWRITING

TYPEWRITING, DUPLICATING, large and small quantities. MRS. BARTHOLOMEW, 113a Westbourne Grove, W. 2. Bayswater 2902.

UPHOLSTERERS

MARSHALL & BROWN—Loose Covers, Curtains, all soft furnishing. 52 Ullswater Road, London, S. W. 13. Riverside 6230.

LONDON

LONDON

VAIL & CO.
PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and STATIONERS
170 Farringdon Road, E. C. 1
West End Branch, Ogle Street Gt. Portland Street, W. 1.
Telephones: Clerkenwell 2048, 2049
Museum 7311-2 (Ogle St.)
Tickets, Circulars and Reports of Meetings—Poster Designs of Every Description.

Alice Dean
Foot Fitter
SHOES
for Men and Women
that satisfy the desire for style and comfort
73 Lower SLOANE STREET
LONDON, S. W. 1
Sloane 2171

All Kinds of Insurance
FR. GARNETT
FLAT 1, 162 TULSE HILL
.....Tel. Tulse Hill 5515

Lay & Moreton Ltd.
LADIES' COURT HAIRDRESSERS
EXPERT PERMANENT WAVERS
POSTICHEURS
MANICURE
Tel. Regent 4782
60 CONDUIT STREET Ground
LONDON W 1 Floor

PRINTING
J. B. SHEARS & SONS
64 SYDNEY STREET
CHELSEA, S.W.3 FLAXMAN 0372
(near South Kensington Station)
AND 191 NEW KING'S ROAD, FULHAM, S.W.

"A Bargain in Every Purchase" is the slogan adopted by
Bradley & Perrins Ltd.
who supply only the best and most reliable goods at moderate prices. General Fancy and Furnishing Drapers 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367 and 369 Harrow Road, Paddington, London W. 9

THE SHOP WITH AN OBJECT
ON DECK QUAY SIDE Arnall RESTAURANT
2/6 4-Course Dinner
Luncheons, Teas, Grills, Home-made Cakes, Jams, Chocolate.
39-40 Sussex Place, S. W. 7.
Close to S. Ken. Station (Kensington 7437)

Electrical Contracts & Maintenance Co
(1925) LTD
10 Princes St., S. W. 1
give prompt and personal attention to all work undertaken.
LIGHTING, POWER, INTERNAL PHONES
INSTALLATIONS—ALTERATIONS
REPAIRS

HAIRDRESSERS
Eugene Permanent Waves
DAYMARD'S
(Founded 1887)
80-82 Pimlico Rd. (Nr. Sloane Square)
T. N Sloane 1032

Picture Framing, Gilding, etc.
Highest Class of Workmanship
J. MIDDLETON
231 King's Rd. Chelsea. Tel. Flaxman 0739
Established 30 years.

"WENDY"
(HELEN M. BARTLE)
121a Church Street
First Shop in Campden Street
Hand-Knitted Goods
Hosiery, Baby-Linen, Woolly Toys

GOOD BOOKS ARE GOOD FRIENDS
Let me find new friends for you.
JOHN STEVENS BOOKS RECORDS MUSIC
136 Ladbroke Grove W10.
Call or phone Park 6074.

THE COUNTRY FOLK
(L. H. and P. M. Bristowe)
Fresh Produce Daily From the Farms and Gardens of England
Berkeley Court, 12 Glentworth Street, Baker St., N. W. 1 Tel WELbeck 7388.

Alterations, Decorations and Sanitary Work
F. G. FOX
BUILDER and DECORATOR
Padd 6384
27 Chilworth Street, Paddington, W. 2
Best Work. Personal Supervision. Fair Price.

Court Hairdressers
Artistic and Modern Hairdressing executed by our competent staff. Lovely perfumes, preparations and original head-dresses.
R. G. LANGWORTHY
St. James's Court, 51 Buckingham Gate
Nr. Army and Navy Stores
Tel. Victoria 5079 and 2360

LONDON
(Continued)

J. BRILLIANT
Jeweller, Silversmith and Certified Watchmaker
23 QUEENS ROAD, W. 2
A great variety of Watches and Jewellery of best Quality only. Cash sent by return for old Jewellery, Old Gold, Silver and Ornaments. All kinds of Property bought.
Established 42 years.

H. W. BOOTE & BRO.
H. Walter
Experts in Loose Covers; fit guaranteed. Large selection of new Curtain Fabrics for Curtains, Pelmets and Loose Covers.
Moderate Charges
112 CHURCH ST., KENSINGTON, W. 8.
Telephone Bayswater 4961

ARTHURS STORES
WESTBOURNE GROVE
Meat, Fish, Poultry, Cooked Meats, Bakery, Fruit, Flowers, Vegetables, Grocery, Provisions and Ironmongery.
Restaurant Catering.
Branches:
Coulthurst: 3 Hereford Road, Bayswater
Lidstone: 37 Thurloe Pl., So. Kensington
Hall & Co., 65 Long Acre, W. C.

STANLEY J. PETTINGALL
INSURANCE BROKER
INSURANCE
Tel. Silverthorn 2018-9
Station Approach, Chingford or by appointment at 1 and 2 Gracechurch St., London, E. C. 3

50 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC AND NEVER EQUALLED
RAYNER'S
"LIVERPOOL" BRAND DUNGAREE OVERALLS.
Mail Orders Filled
EVANS BROS., *Sole District Agents*
Men's Hosiery, etc.
57 LEE HIGH RD., LEWISHAM, S. E. 13

Established 40 Years
THOS. F. PHIPPS
Licensed Valuer
Antique Furniture Dealer
MODERATE PRICES
Change of address:
The Institute,
5a Hogarth Place, Earls Court, S.W.5. Frobisher 0179

COAL COKE
Estd. 1813
Nathl. Pegg & Co. Ltd.
KENSINGTON
Tel. WEstern 4515
Daily Deliveries in all LONDON DISTRICTS

E. RICHOUX
58, BAKER STREET, W. 1.
Chocolates, Confiserie, Marrons, Glacés
Teas and Light Refreshments
Wedding Cakes
Rooms let for parties and small dances

TOM HILLS
MOROCCO and PIGSKIN LEATHER GOODS
are
UNIQUE GIFTS
TOM HILL (Sloane Square) Ltd., S. W. 1
Telephone SLOANE 6495

D. BRINLEY RICHARDS Ltd.
162a Sloane Street
S. W. 1
DECORATORS ELECTRICIANS
FURNISHING FABRICS GIFTS

BANKS SISTERS
9a Holland Street Kensington, W. 8
Secondhand books—Bookbinding
Lending Library—New Book Dept.
WESTERN 4822

BRITANNIC CARBON COMPANY, LTD.
E. C. H. Hendery *P. Hendery*
Carbons, Typewriter Ribbons, Typewriting Duplicating Office Stationery, Printing, etc. Translations.
Phone City 4521 84 Mansion House Chambers, Queen Victoria St., E. C. 4.

THE AMERICAN BOOK SUPPLY CO. Ltd.
86 STRAND W. C. 2
English Books Also Supplied
PHONE TEMPLE BAR 7128

Ladies Hairdressing
Experts in Permanent Waving, Shingling, etc.
Haywards
68 Queen's Rd., Bayswater, W. 2
PARK 2615

Mr. HENNING
invites you to inspect his stock of
Inexpensive Antiques
at
61 GEORGE STREET, LONDON, W. 1
Welbeck 7858

FULLER'S DOMESTIC LAUNDRY
3 York Road, Wimbledon, S. W. 19
"We serve to Deserve"
HIGH-CLASS FAMILY TRADE
Phone Wimbledon 3584

HOPE'S LTD.
Furnishing, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Woodware, Domestic Requisites, 204 Church Street, Kensington, W. 8. Ph. 1704 Park.
AGENTS FOR DIXON'S SOAP

The Guernsey Cake Shop
HOME MADE CAKES and PASTRIES
Light Luncheons and Afternoon Teas
36 Palmer St., Westminster, S. W. 1

PEMBROKE HOUSE LAUNDRY
22 and 24 Stanley Gardens, Acton Vale
Established 1864
Tel. Shepherds Bush 2520
Speciality—Silks and Flannels

Paddington 5929. Visit
MARTIN MISHLER'S
Modern Hairdressing Saloon for Ladies and Gentlemen
First-class service. Moderate charges.
43 EDGWARE RD Marble Arch, London

LANGHOLM LAUNDRY
Point Pleasant, Putney Bridge Rd. S. W. 18
PUTNEY 0549

FURNITURE of INTEREST
A LARGE COLLECTION
JOHN TUCKER & SON
27-29-31-33 Earl's Court Road
KENSINGTON HIGH ST., LONDON, W. 8
TEL. 1999 WESTERN

Motor Garage and Engineers
MAURICE RICHOUX
Blandford Garage, Blandford Mews
BAKER STREET, W.
Telephone Welbeck 1288
Repairs by expert mechanics.
Cars supplied and garaged.

LONDON

LONDON
(Continued)

"MASCOT"
FOOTJOY SHOES
from
28/
Charles H. Baber
140
REGENT ST., W. 1

VERITY PRESS
LIMITED
Commercial Printing
Catalogues, Price Lists
Private Stationery
1, BRUNSWICK STREET
LONDON, E.2

CANTILEVER
"The Shoe with a Flexible Arch"
Comfort obtained by correct Shoe Fitting and Natural Foot Form.
Your friends are satisfied—ask them
COVENTRY SHOE CO. Ltd.
23 COVENTRY ST., Piccadilly Circus, W. 1.

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY
TAILORS
AND
BREECHES MAKERS
23, BUCKLERSBURY.
3 door from Mansion House
QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.4.
PHONE, CITY 3930
RELIABLE FOODS. PERSONAL ATTENTION

F. WARREN & CO'S
WARRANTED
COALS
Drayton House, Gordon St., W. C. 1
(Facing Euston Station)
Phone Museum 0732-3-4

Day & Evening Gowns-Blouses
Evelyn Malcolm
51 South Molton Street, W.1.
Telephone Mayfair 3904

BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
Phone Park 7211
Depots: 103 Portobello Rd., North Kens.
103 Walmer Rd., North Kensington, W. 11
189 High St., Notting Hill Gate
DYERS and CLEANERS
M. E. REPTON, Manageress

LONDON, N.—Muswell Hill
GOWNS
Models created on the premises to suit individual requirements.
Mde. Leighton
E. W. ELLIOTT
2 and 3 VICTORIA PARADE, N. 10
Tudor 1391

LONDON N.W.—Hampstead
The BOWMAL
Bed Settee
A thoroughly practical and comfortable Settee Bed attractive in appearance and easily converted. Can be made in any wood.
Solid fumed Oak iron frame, wire spring mattress 3 ft. 3 in. x 6 ft. 3 in., complete with woolen flock squab in Cretonne. 2 cretonne pillows, canvas platform and valance
BOWEN & MALLON
183-187 Finchley Road, N. W. 3

LOOSE COVERS
CURTAINS BLINDS
UPHOLSTERY
J. SYDNEY MASON
47, Fairfax Rd., South Hampstead, N. W. 6
Phone MAIda Vale 5523

LONDON E.—Chingford
RAWLINGS FOOD STORE
4 STATION ROAD
First-Class Provisions and Groceries
POSTUM
Phone Silverthorn 1198 Quick motor deliveries

For Dairy Produce of Quality
Try LOW HALL FARM
MILK, BUTTER, EGGS
JAMES S. SOPER Shop
Dairy Farmer 22 Station Rd., Chingford
Phone Silverthorn 1553

Diana
For Ladies and Gentlemen.
Start-Rite for Children.
T. WARREN & SON
108 STATION ROAD, CHINGFORD
Noted for repairs. Phone Silverthorn 1428

BOYDENS BAKERIES
The All Electric Hygienic Bakery
can give you the greatest satisfaction in your purchase of bread and confectionery. For better and cleaner wholesome bread go to
BOYDENS, THE PARADE, CHINGFORD
Phone Silverthorn 1286

LONDON E.—Woodford
DECORATOR
General Repairs
Estimates Submitted
F. C. NORTHROP, Horn Lane
WOODFORD GREEN

LONDON S.E.—Blackheath
R. E. W. POND
BUILDER, ART DECORATOR
and FURNISHER
Specifications and Estimates Submitted
23 Kidbrook Park Road
Blackheath, S. E. 3
Telephone Greenwich 0808

LONDON

LONDON S. E.
West Norwood
DAYS
H. DAY & SONS, Ltd.
Furniture and Removals
and Storing
A Complete Service
West Norwood, S. E. 27
Phone Streatham 7620-1-2
and at Beckenham 1078
and Norbury Pollards 2364

CUT FLOWERS
for all occasions
SPENCER'S
FLORAL ARTISTS
337 Norwood Road (Tulse Hill Station)
PHONE TULSE HILL 4098

K McCann & Son
The Modern Shoe Store
Knights Hill,
West Norwood, S. E. 27
Phone Streatham 2071

LONDON S. W.
Putney and District
IRONSIDE'S STORES
High Class Grocers and Provision Merchants
59 and 59a High Street, Fulham S.W.6
Telephone: Putney 0620
for your
Christmas and New Year Poultry

Useful and Charming
GIFTS
LEATHER HANDBAGS,
WEEK-END CASES, etc.
POTTERY UMBRELLAS
GEORGE KENT
155 High Street, Putney, S. W. 15

W. R. DAVIES
Purveyor of Meat
294 Upper Richmond Road, S. W. 15
Telephone: Putney 0552
and at 311 Upper Richmond Road
FOR READY TO SERVE FOODS

LONDON W.—Chiswick
Cooked Meats and Table Delicacies
Noted House for SANDWICHES
York Hams, Pressed Beef and Country Pies
H. MARRIOTT
Chiswick Park Station Acton Lane, W. 3

LONDON S.W.—Streatham
COOPERS
ERNEST A COOPER
GROCERY and PROVISIONS
SPECIALISTS IN GOOD THINGS
TO EAT
178 HIGH ROAD
Also 6 and 8 Upper Mulgrave Rd., Cheam

WOTTON & DEAN LTD.
165 High Road, Streatham, S. W. 16
Phone Streatham 0244
249 Balham High Road, S. W.
Phone Streatham 1730
Best brands of imported meat.
Purveyors of the country's best meat.

ROSSIGNOL'S
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S
HAIRDRESSING
Eugene Permanent Hairwaving
135 HIGH ROAD, STREATHAM, S. W. 16
Tel. Streatham 0509

IRELAND

BELFAST
James
HIGH-GRADE CLOTHING
"READY TO WEAR"
MEN'S—BOYS'—GIRLS'
"AQUATITE" and "DEXTER"
RAINCOATS
19-27 LOMBARD STREET, BELFAST

SPACKMAN
Boys' and Men's Clothiers
Hand-Tailored Suits to Order
at Reasonable Prices
AGENT FOR SWEET-ORR AND WORK-WEAR LTD. OVERALLS AND TROUSERS
Established 85 Years
102 HIGH STREET

McLELLAN'S
8 CASTLE PLACE, BELFAST
VIEW OUR WINDOWS
BETTER GRADE CUTLERY
SOUVENIR NOVELTIES
PHONE 1520 ESTABLISHED 1825

DUBLIN
Your New Car!
WE SUPPLY
Standard
Citroen
and
Triumph
Your old Car taken in part payment. Repairs, overhauls to any make of Car. All supplies stocked.
Ashenhurst Williams & Co., Ltd.
STORE STREET, DUBLIN

Switzers
MILLINERY
GLOVES and SHOES
possess that distinctiveness which at once appeals to the woman of refined taste.
SWITZER & CO., LTD.
Grafton Street, Dublin

For
Furniture Carpets Curtains
Bedsteads Bedding Loose Covers
R. STRAHAN & CO. Ltd.
REMOVALS AND STORAGE
135 Stephens Green Dublin

HELY'S DAME STREET
Stationery, Printing, Fount Pens, Sports Goods, High Class Fishing Tackle, Dog Requisites
GOOD SERVICE

STEPHENS & BOURKE
Limited
For Ladies' Dainty Shoes
Agents for "Norvic" and "Lotus"
26 STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN

We carry varied stocks of
Radio and Electrical
goods. All the best makes of receivers stocked, also electric lamps, irons, clocks, etc.
W. B. KAY
81 South King Street, Dublin

Daily Features

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Phrases ("Sixth Grade") — A phrase is a group of words not containing a subject or predicate, functioning as a noun, an adjective, or an adverb.

According to their structure, there are four kinds of phrases:

1. Prepositional (introduced by a preposition):

(a) The house *on the hill* is vacant. (Used as adjective, modifying "house.")
(b) He rode *on the horse*. (Used adverbially, modifying "rode.")
(c) *Over the fence* is out. (As a noun, subject of the sentence.)

2 Infinitive (introduced by an infinitive):

(a) *To love* is joyous. (Used as noun, subject of sentence.)
(b) He gave me a car *to sell*. (Used adjectively, qualifying "car.")
(c) She came *to find me*. (Used as adverb, modifying verb "came.")

3. Participial (introduced by a participle):

(a) *Hearing a noise*, she looked up. (Used adjectively; here it qualifies "she."

4. Gerundial (introduced by a gerund):

(a) *Sailing a yacht* is great sport. (Used as noun; here the subject of the sentence.)

Note the following "absolute" or independent phrases (phrases which have no evident grammatical relationship with the rest of the sentence):

1. On the whole, we are doing a good business. (Prepositional.)
2. To tell the truth, I do not know where we are. (Infinitive.)
3. Speaking about service, I have a car that has gone 78,000 miles. (Participial.)

Worth Knowing

PROF. FERRAGUTI, OF ITALY, DROVE HIS CAR FROM —ROME TO BUDAPEST— USING CHARCOAL AS FUEL. A WOOD-BURNING STOVE TOOK THE PLACE OF THE CUSTOMARY GAS TANK.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Odds and Ends

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Congressional Garage

Members of the United States Congress have the use of an underground garage in the Capital. This garage covers two square blocks and has a capacity of more than 350 cars.

Bach

The first musician to use the thumb and fourth finger in playing the pianoforte was Johann Sebastian Bach.

Pencils

Pencils made with graphite instead of lead were produced in the year 1565 when a graphite mine was discovered in Cumberland, Eng.

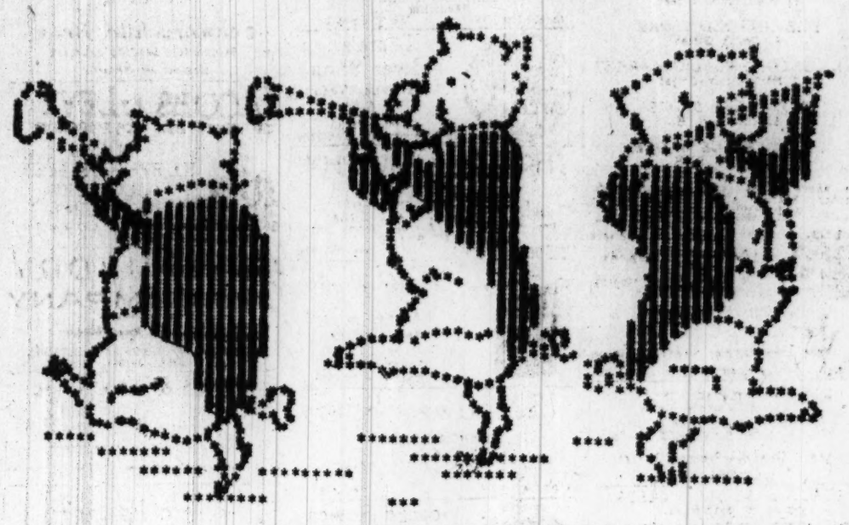
Water for Films

Twenty million gallons of water are used daily by a Rochester, N. Y., film manufacturing plant in making camera film.

Common Elements

Aluminum is the third most common element. Oxygen comes first and silica is second.

Today's Typ-O-Graph



Drawn on the Typewriter by Miss E. B., Enid, Okla., for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHO'S AFRAID OF THE BIG BAD WOLF?

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone.)

About 50,000 trained newspaper men are employed by the Associated Press, a cooperative news-gathering association. It is non-partisan, non-sectarian, independent of special interests, and free from favoritism or propaganda. Correspondents usually remain nameless. News goes out under the heading "By the Associated Press."

The old newspaper "morgue" has developed into the newspaper library. Its material is no longer dead. Its volumes often number thousands, its clippings hundreds of thousands.

Until 1832 newspapers were printed on hand presses. Circulation was small. Swift publication of news was impossible.

America's great newspaper men include Benjamin Franklin, James Gordon Bennett, Horace Greeley Henry J. Raymond, Samuel Bowles, William Cullen Bryant, Joseph B. MacCullough, Henry W. Grady, Charles A. Dana, Joseph Medill, Murat Holstead, Joseph Pulitzer, Adolph Ochs, Henry Watterson, William R. Nelson, and Robert P. Scripps.

America's first successful newspaper, The Boston News-Letter, was published in April, 1704, by John Campbell, a New England postmaster.

William Cullen Bryant, distinguished poet and former editor of the New York Evening Post, urged simplicity and straightforwardness upon newspaper reporters. He once said: "Never use a long word where a short one will do."

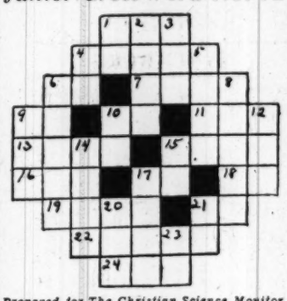
Reporters of court news and trials, city, county, and state news, and political affairs, will find "Newspaper Reporting of Public Affairs," by Chilton R. Bush, New York, D. Appleton & Co., 1929, helpful.

Joseph Pulitzer (1847-1911), Hungarian immigrant, long associated with the New York World, is known as "the originator of the journalism of action and achievement."

The Christian Science Monitor's Quotation For Today

WHATEVER you dislike in another person take care to correct in yourself.
—SPRAT

Junior Cross-Word No. 72



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Merriment.
4—To become gradually smaller.
6—Thus.
7—Was indebted to.
9—Pronoun.
10—Within.
11—Shor: sleep.
13—Entrance to a mine.
15—Finished.
16—State of equality.
17—Canadian province west of Alberta (ab.).
18—Comparative ending.
19—Not any.
21—Exists.
22—Unusual.
24—River in Great Britain.

Down

1—Musical note.
2—Resting on.
3—Recent.
4—Towards.
5—City in Nevada.
6—Type of closed car.
8—Native of Denmark.
9—Chart.
10—Neuter pronoun.
12—Through.
14—Common metal.
15—District of Columbia (ab.).
17—Flock of birds.
20—And not.
21—International League (ab.).
23—Suffix denoting recipient of.

(The solution appears elsewhere)

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

216

When he only was a little boy the father of Capt. Smith, noted aviator and co-discoverer of a race of black Indians along with Maj. Jones received from him a promise that being a poison he should never touch liquor in any shape manner or form

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Home Tailor

A WOMAN who was clever at make-overs specialized in making boys' clothes from fathers' suits. Today, many mothers are counting the value of garments that are hanging unused, so it is not hard to convince them how thrifty it would be to have the material put to some useful purpose. Many times this woman has made over whole suits for children, and the finished garment has cost much less than clothing of an inferior grade would have cost the mother. (Miss) M. D. S.

Card Table Covers

A PROFITABLE vocation is the making and selling of oilcloth card-table covers. One square yard of oilcloth is required for each cover. I use the various bright colors of oilcloth, binding each with the same or harmonizing color of bias tape. A 3-inch strip of narrow elastic is placed across the underneath side of each corner to hold the cover on the card table. On some I paint or stencil a design with oil paints.
(Mrs.) J. H. R.

What They Say

Friendliness—Then Coöperation

"I always think that if Great Britain, the United States, and Japan would coöperate and be friendly, the peace not only of the Far East would be assured, but of the world."—*Prince Tokugawa, Japan.*

Progress

"Progress is the result of indolence. We were too lazy to hitch up the horse, so we invented the automobile."—*Booth Tarkington.*

Peace

"We desire to live with all others in peace."—*Adolf Hitler.*

In Lighter Vein

—Humorist

First Angler Onlooker: "What a small wife Harry's taken."
Second Angler Onlooker: "Well, 'e never would throw a little 'un back!"

Rival Rows

Mrs. Flynn: "This neighborhood seems pretty noisy, Mrs. O'Brien."

Mrs. O'Brien: "Yis; the only time there's any peace here is whin the trams drown the noise." — *Boston Transcript.*

Divided

An elderly lady was asked which she thought were happier, people who were married or people who were not.

"Well, I don't know," she said. "Sometimes I think there are as many is that ain't as ain't that is." —*Cottonwood Falls Leader.*

At Last a Use for Hash!

Two friends were discussing radio programs.

"Do you think children understand and appreciate these bedtime stories?" inquired one.

"I'm sure I don't know," answered the other. "I noticed, however, that little Helen went to sleep very nicely on a hash recipe last night."

Somebody Else to Blame

He consulted the famous specialist, who said he would be a dead man in six weeks. Three years later he met the even more famous specialist.

"I am the man who was to be dead in three weeks—six at the most; that was three years ago."

"For me and for medical science you are dead. The fact that you are not reflects no credit on those who treated you wrongly."—*Nebelspalter* (Zurich).

A Way to Beat England

A Frenchman, after a long residence in England, became a naturalized British subject. He met a friend from Paris a short time later, and the Parisian took him to task for his action.

"What do you gain by it?" the friend inquired sternly.

"Well," replied the other, "in the first place, I win the battle of Waterloo!"

Transportation

Lawyer: "I've got a claim against your road for hitting Brown's car, you know."

R. R. Adjuster: "We have a counter claim for carrying the car 200 yards after hitting."—*Brooklyn Daily Eagle.*

Conspicuous

"Mrs. Dibbs dresses very sensibly, doesn't she?"

"Yes, some women will do anything to attract attention."

For the Scrapbook

Gleanings From the Thoughts of Ages

Let us have florins and we shall find cousins.

To refuse graciously is half to grant a favor.

Who receives should thank, who gives be silent.

He who is not ready today will be less so tomorrow.

He that nothing questioneth, nothing learns.

Trifling pursuits true wisdom casts away.

He who does not open his eyes must open his purse.

Prosperity is like a tender mother, but blind, who spoils her children.

Expect nothing from him who promises a great deal.

The surest guard for a prince is the affection of his people.

State Flowers No. 14

J. Gabarell, Switzerland—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Indiana: Zinnia

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE blossom of the tulip tree, or Liriodendron, was first chosen as the floral emblem of Indiana; but in 1931 the previous legislative act was repealed and another was adopted, making *Zinnia elegans* the state flower, and the tulip tree, the state tree.

Zinnia blooms with a variety of colors and in single and double forms. No particular color or size has been specified, but illustrations usually show a double varity, deep crimson in hue. It grows as a common garden plant in flower beds all through the State.

One should be careful not to confuse the dried-up, prickly-looking desert zinnia, which grows sparingly wild in Indiana, with the floral emblem. Nothing could be less like the garden plant than the inconspicuous wild variety, from 4 to 12 inches in height, flourishing on the poorest, most arid soil.

There are about 16 different known varieties of garden zinnia, indigenous to Mexico and southwestern United States. The group was named in honor of J. G. Zinn, a German botanist of the eighteenth century. They are annuals mostly, and prefer deep rich soils with sunny location.

Parables of Safed the Sage

The Great Men of Concord

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of the delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

MANY years ago, when I was a Younger Man than I, still being young, now am, I journeyed unto Concord, and I visited the homes of the Great Men who had resided there. And I went to the Lake of Walden, and I added a stone to the Cairn of Thoreau. And I walked along the Concord River, and I met an Husbandman who was Aged, but Vigorous, whose farm lay along the river for the length of about Four Furlongs.

And I inquired of him, saying:

Hast thou known any of the Great Men of Concord?

And he answered, I have known all the men of Concord, great and otherwise, and their fathers, for I have lived here all my life, and so did my father and his fathers.

And I said, Tell me of the Great Men of Concord.

And he said, There is Ephraim Bull, who discovered the Concord Grape, and behold, he sitteth under his Vine and thou mayest go see him for thyself. And there was Deacon Cephas Marsh, who brought the first Short-Horn bull to Concord, and brought in the first Poland China hogs, so that what we feed the Hogs no longer goeth principally to Legs and Tail and Squeal, but the Hogs are as Nigh Square as they can be and get around. And there was Captain Thomas Mayhew, who was Chairman of the Selectmen, who kept the bridges in repair, and did not come to Town Meeting every time with a Proposal for an Increase in taxes. They are the really Great Men of Concord.

And I said, Didst thou know Hawthorne?

And he said, I knew him well, if any one knew him well, which I doubt. And if Frank Pierce when president had not given him a job I know not how he would have got one; which is another reason why I am not a Democrat.

And I said, How was it with Alcott?

And he said, He was a Schoolmaster who required the boys to whip him when he should have whipped the boys; and I think that if he preferred it that way, it served him About Right.

And I inquired, Didst thou know Ralph Waldo Emerson?

My farm products and Mr. Emerson's were exhibited regularly at the County Fair, side by side, and my Squashes took the Blue Ribbon over his three years running. As for his Books, I never could understand them, and I doubted much if he could.

And I said, Didst thou see much of Thoreau?

And he said, He walked over my farm always when he went from his old hut by the Pond and sought the shores of the River, and I saw him often, perhaps as often as once a week, and that was not at Church on Sunday, where he should have been.

And I said, Did Thoreau stop and converse with thee? And if so what did he talk about?

And he said, Thoreau almost always stopped and talked with me, but I did not think his conversation was much for a man who had been to Harvard Colledge.

And I asked, What did he talk about?

And he replied, Nothing but Birds and Bugs and Bees and Snakes and Toads and things. And I think a Colledge Education is wasted on a man of that sort. And I think if the folk who visit Concord knew as much as they ought, they would be hunting up a Different Set of Great Men.

And I said, My Friend, thy conversation doth greatly interest me. Thou art a man of Original Thought. And while I am more interested in Emerson and Thoreau and Alcott and Hawthorne than I am in the man who improved the Live Stock and the man who kept the Bridges in Repair without increasing the Taxes, they, too, were benefactors in their day, and I am glad thou esteemest them Great Men.

And I considered how different are the standards by which Greatness might be measured.

And since then I have rather carried in my mind the theory that the Husbandman with whom I conversed, in his Honesty of Opinion and Fearlessness in its Expression, his Integrity and Industry and Piety, was also one of Concord's Great Men.

The Joy of Recognition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
East Cleveland, O.

IT WAS evening of the first day of the college year. Old students were everywhere, gayly greeting old friends, or forming into laughing, chatting groups primed for adventure. A freshman girl loitered over the campus because there was nothing else to do. The merriment about her made her own loneliness more acute. She wished with all her heart that she were back home, instead of here in the midst of this sea of fun without so much as a single acquaintance.

Finally, she saw the Dean of College Women approaching. She had charmed the lonesome girl a few hours before with her graciousness and friendly solicitude. Would she remember and smile, perhaps? the freshman wondered. But how could she after meeting nearly 200 new girls, besides all the old ones, the new student soliloquized, bolstering herself against the intrusion of a new pang of loneliness.

But the dean did remember! She smiled, and still more wonderful, she greeted her with, "Good evening, Miss F——." She had even remembered her name! The recognition worked miracles. The loneliness and the homesickness fled to never return. A warmth of joy flooded the girl's consciousness. She had a place on the campus! an acquaintance! The sweetest, most charming person she had met all day had remembered her name.

It had always seemed difficult for this young girl to remember names, and her life experience has ever thrown her in large cities in the midst of large groups where one might seem excused for not remembering. Still, through the years, ever recalling how much it had once meant to her at a very crucial time to hear her name spoken by a stranger friend, she has made a very special effort to remember to address other new acquaintances by name. She has found that by that one small gesture of kindliness she has drawn to herself many interesting and lasting friends.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Right Word

IN STRIVING to find the original meaning of certain Bible passages, it is often helpful to recall that in the early days, when all books and documents were copied by hand, confusion might arise when two words of different meaning had a similar form and almost the same pronunciation.

For instance, in Isaiah 9:3 our Authorized Version has: "Thou hast multiplied the nation, and not increased the joy: they joy before thee according to the joy in harvest..." The "not" seems unnatural and contrary to the whole tone of the passage. Some manuscripts, however, read a word similarly pronounced, but meaning literally "to it" (לו instead of לא), and this is now generally accepted as the original reading.

So we can read "Thou hast multiplied the nation and increased their joy." The Revised Version reads:

"Thou hast multiplied the nation, thou hast increased their joy."

Brevities

Indianapolis Star: The fellow who said there is nothing new under the sun probably had just received the customary handkerchiefs.

San Francisco Chronicle: Engineers have found a way to eliminate axles from motorcars. Now why not make them perfectly safe by taking the wheels off?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Regulated Armaments: The Way Out

IT IS perhaps unfortunate that the popular name of Disarmament Conference was so widely used. The object was undoubtedly to take some steps toward disarmament. But in practice the discussions turned on the possibility of limitation or regulation and on the possibility of discarding certain arms.

Unless there could be a genuine reduction of arms and a renunciation of certain weapons it was obvious that Germany, in the name of equality, would demand the right to possess the same kind of weapons, and ultimately the same quantity of armaments, as the other nations. It became apparent that the alternatives were reduction and renunciation on the part of one set of nations, or what is equivalent to rearmament on the part of another set of nations.

Everybody feels the undesirability of a result which implies rearming. Yet Germany's plea of equality is one which is difficult to refuse.

As things have turned out, the disarmament of nations to the level of Germany is not likely to be achieved in present circumstances. But the alternative of a rearmament by Germany, which would doubtless provoke further rearmament by other countries, is sad to contemplate. That way lies disaster. The Disarmament Conference would have succeeded only in starting fresh competition in armaments.

For the moment, it appears that the method of direct conversations is to be pursued. Premier Mussolini and Sir John Simon, British Foreign Minister, are reported as agreeing at their interview just held in Rome that efforts toward an understanding should continue between France and Germany with Italy and Britain consulting. The purpose in such negotiations ought to be to limit all armaments to those necessary for policing and defending countries. A "defensive level" should be defined. Above this there should be abandonment of "offensive" weapons. French official opinion lately has shown an increasing willingness to trust an international supervision of arms to this end.

The system of control has already been applied in the relatively simple matter of naval armaments. It is not so easy to apply it to land armaments, but it is in the interest of every nation to determine precisely what shall be legitimate and what shall be illegitimate. For it is now clear that, in default of agreed control, no nation can be sure of its supposed superiority. Even though the unilateral prohibitions could still be imposed—as they cannot be—there would still be room for the operation of secret inventiveness.

Nobody can say what may be the weapons of tomorrow. Ingenuity, if left unrestrained, may create still more formidable instruments of destruction. To rely upon an ability to keep ahead of one's neighbor is to indulge in perilous complacency.

It is therefore to be trusted that the conversations between France and Germany, which are now the crux of the problem, will be pursued until a satisfactory solution is attained. If it be true that France cannot surrender its tanks, its air forces, its submarines, its big guns as Germany has surrendered them, there must at least be an intermediate arrangement. If France cannot come down to the German level, it should take steps which will let Germany avoid coming up to the present French level. Somewhere between their positions is the middle ground for an accord.

Nobody can pretend that that is the ideal solution. But it appears to be the most practical. It implies—and this is of the utmost importance—agreement on the "defense level" and effective control. It prevents competition. It regulates armaments. Could France and Germany thus fix the nature and number of their weapons, it would be comparatively easy for the rest of the world to adopt a system of regulated armaments in place of uncontrolled competition.

These Jesting Villages

THERE is somewhere in Aberdeen, according to Sir James Barrie, a factory whose sole function it is to manufacture jokes about Aberdeen. One recalls this alleged fact on looking down a list of villages that have been made the subject of jests by their neighbors, which the erudition of its readers has enabled a London newspaper to compile.

The paper in question calls them "Buffoon Villages"; but an impartial observer will find it hard to resist the suspicion that most of these jokes were made up blithely by the villages concerned in them. This theory is supported by the fact that more than one village often claims the same story. The men of Gotham in Nottinghamshire assert that they built a wall in order to keep the cuckoo in, so that it would sing all the year round; but they have rivals for the honor of this exploit in the inhabitants of Risca in Monmouthshire.

Haworth in Yorkshire is known all the world over as the home of the three Brontë sisters; but it also bases some of its reputation on the tale of its champion band, which came home one night after winning a neighboring festival, when most of the people of Haworth had gone to bed. Not wanting to disturb the sleepers, but unable to restrain their exultation, the members of the band took off their boots, and walked down the chief village street in their stockings, playing "See the Conquering Hero Comes" as loudly as they could.

Coggeshall in Essex has two stories all to itself. The men of the town once decided to move their church, so they piled up their coats at the east end of the building, and began to push it at the west. Meanwhile, their coats were stolen, but when the stalwarts came round to the east they were delighted, for they thought that they had pushed the church over the coats. The band of Coggeshall, on being told that their music sounded better outside, put down their instruments and came into the street to listen.

The Car of the Future—Now

REBIRTH of a confident, adventuring spirit in the American automobile industry is apparent in the 1934 model motorcars which today are under the gaze of millions of eyes as the annual show season opens. Optimism over the business outlook has sent the industry spinning along a pathway of design so different that the use of the word "radical" in describing previous new models is shown to have been an exaggeration.

Tradition is actually left behind this year by the motorcar designer. Now he can face his severest critic with an innovation that denies the often-heard charges that automobiles still have springs like those of the early carriages and are very little different from the latter in general external form. The new models boast of streamlined bodies and independently sprung wheels, not only to set them apart from the horse-drawn vehicle, but to hint fascinatingly of the car of the future.

Nor are these two developments the only features of the newest models which serve this end. Another, found in a car in the medium-price class, is equally indicative of the trend. It is the supercharger which increases the horsepower of the engine from 95 to 135. Engineers long have said that if engines ever are to be placed at the rear of the automobile they must be smaller, yet without any corresponding reduction in power output. The supercharger has stood as an answer to this problem, but heretofore it has seemed too expensive. Not so any longer, apparently.

With these three developments, which are by no means all, we have the chassis, the body and the engine of the car of the future, at least in embryonic state. The rapidity of the evolutionary process which will bring the efficient streamlined passenger automobile with the power plant at the rear depends to a large extent upon the layman as well as the designer.

Not all the automobile industry is going in for radical streamlining of bodies. As a matter of fact, the corporation which is the chief proponent of advanced body design is limiting its application to two of its products. The public obviously is being "sounded out" on its willingness to accept streamlining in a car still more radical.

Why should automobile engines be placed at the rear? The broad answer is because it is the logical place for them. This is true because the engine at the front represents a mass that interferes with the development of efficient airflow forms. It is logical, too, because the current method of locating power plants necessitates the use of a complex and wasteful power transmission system between the engine and the driving axle. As one of the greatest proponents of "dollar engineering," the motorcar designer must view this double loss as an unflattering commentary upon his work.

Such is the sturdy conservatism of his public, however, that he must carry it along with him, step by step, instead of taking it at one swoop into a domain that is strange and unfamiliar. In connection with new design developments economy is being discussed anew. Higher compression engines which squeeze more power out of a given amount of equal quality fuel, improved carburetion and automatic fuel control, all intimate that the future car will cost less to run.

The motorcar industry, at this automobile show season, is to be congratulated first for creating the car of the moment, and, second, for indicating so definitely the automobile of the future.

The Airplane in a New Rôle

MISSOURI birddom, or at any rate that portion of it dwelling within St. Louis County, is all a-flutter. On a recent day, when snow and low temperatures had combined to turn the customary winter food supply of feathered denizens into a frozen asset, one of those huge, flying creatures with man-made wings which are sharing the air with the birds in ever-increasing numbers, soared overhead leaving in its wake 500 pounds of well-scattered wheat, ground corn and kaffir corn, emergency rations sufficient to serve until thawing weather should render nature's granaries accessible.

The airplane already had been pressed into service to drop food to persons who, at the time, could be reached in no other manner. It has also been utilized for the broadcast sowing of small grains, for feeding marooned deer in mountainous regions of national parks and wild ducks in areas where ponds and feeding grounds were dried up and incrusted with alkali. But, apparently, the Missouri Humane Society is the first to employ it for the large-scale feeding of birds during a critical winter period. Here is a thought for Audubon societies, bird lovers in general, the officials and pilots of air transport lines and private plane owners.

Nonmigratory birds take winter weather as a matter of course, well knowing that seeds are to be found in the dried grasses, and berries on the now denuded bushes. But when crusted snow covers the ground and shrubs bend beneath a coating of ice, the food situation in birdland becomes acute, and man must come to the rescue. City and suburban-dwelling birds fare better than their country cousins, for newspapers, alert to the emergency, print reminders which bring a quick response of crumbs, nut-meats and bits of suet. But in regions remote even from hospitable farmsteads, donated grains, scattered by high-flying planes, would mean lengthened days: a winter sowing that will return a rich summer crop of song.

Paying Bills by Mail

THE recent demand in the proposed American bankers' code for the right to charge depositors for every check either received or paid out may stimulate an interest in the United States in a postal banking service that has been in successful operation in Germany, Sweden and other European countries for some years. It is called the Postal Giro, a word of Italian origin, and it enables a housewife, for instance, to pay small bills without extra expense through the mail.

As the minimum deposit required is hardly over a dollar, it enables practically everyone to have an account and the system then performs for the public virtually what the clearing house does for the banks. Every account has a number and to transfer funds from one to another one needs only fill out a card with the amount and the two numbers. No actual money is used, only a transfer of credit. When deposits or payments are made in cash, however, there is a small fee, the equivalent of a letter postage stamp, but the transfer from one number to another is free. And so is withdrawal of money.

Probably the main reason this system has not been adopted in the United States is that so far the banks have performed this service free, but if they begin to charge a fee for every operation, which naturally is their right if they think the situation warrants exercising it, the Postal Giro system may be the solution. Unlike the postal savings system, it may be favored even by the bankers, since they have found that the small household accounts are their chief burden. They may be glad to turn them over to the Government.

In time of a money famine, such as occurred in several countries during the war and in the United States only last spring, the Postal Giro is a convenient solution. It enables buying and paying to go on virtually without the use of cash. In Sweden the initial deposit is 5 kronor or about a dollar and a half, and on all funds kept on deposit more than two weeks a low rate of interest is paid (less than 2 per cent), whereas most commercial banks now pay no interest at all on small checking account balances. Money deposited with the Postal Giro system is managed and invested in the same way as the funds of the postal savings bank. The degree of safety is therefore very high.

Every year the post office publishes a list of account holders and their numbers for reference purposes and nearly all advertisements carry the Giro number of the firm. Obviously such a system would be a convenience to mail-order houses and department stores. It is simpler and less expensive than money orders and involves no real money, only a shift in credit. In the future it seems quite possible that banking will be made more of a public service and less a private function, and the Postal Giro deserves consideration as the next step.

Broadway's Lambs in Hollywood

SAD indeed is the plight of those remaining zealots of the drama who for years have been pointing scornfully superior fingers at the cinema and stigmatizing it as a corrupt offspring of the legitimate theater, incapable of anything save hopeless mediocrity, degrading to all that came within its ken. Once it was the burden of their song that only in the theater dwelt Art, to the cinema forever a stranger. Today, one suspects, their numbers are fewer, their song less brave, their hauteur precarious.

Within the last two or three years, a series of events have conspired thus to confound them. In the first place, Mr. Walt Disney brought forth an extraordinary form of entertainment, peculiar to the cinema, having to do with an incredible caricature of a mouse; and then proceeded beyond that, to evolve the Silly Symphonies, culminating in "The Three Little Pigs," which august journals and critics hailed with delight. Here was patently an artistic product sired by the motion picture.

About this time the motion picture brought forth three or four productions, beginning with "Cavalcade" and "Mädchen in Uniform," and proceeding through to "The Private Life of Henry VIII" and "Little Women," that laid incontestable claim, each in its own manner, to superiority as drama and as art.

And now has come a third telling blow to the old guard. The current season in the New York theater offers three plays whose three stars—Helen Hayes, Katharine Hepburn and Miriam Hopkins—some seasons past forsook Broadway for Hollywood, there to add to their fame, their audiences and their incomes. And, after due immersion in the artistically deteriorative atmosphere of the motion picture studios, they returned to Broadway. By the thesis of the old guard the Hollywood interregnum should have left them bereft of their talent. For was it not known that without the ministrations of a director to specify each little gesture and each little word, the motion picture star was helpless? Brazenly defiant of this dogma, the Misses Hayes, Hepburn and Hopkins proceeded to show clearly that they are better actresses today than when they left for California.

The old guard may remain inconsolable over this grave discourtesy to their creed. Others will recognize in these phenomena that the cinema, having demonstrated its capacity for artistic merit and integrity, holds possibilities for progress in other provinces—notably social responsibility—where its defects are often glaring.

Editorial Notes

"Lindberghs back on U. S. soil again," says a newspaper headline. But perhaps it would be more appropriate to say "Lindberghs back in U. S. air again."

Progress in automobile styling is so rapid that the extreme streamlines of 1934 may be the ex-streamlines of 1935.

In return for deposit insurance, the banks should get considerable assurance of deposits.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Two Historic Chinese—England, the United States and Dean Inge

IT HAPPENED that I knew both the late Dr. C. C. Wu, Minister of the Chinese (Nanking) Government to the United States, and also his father, Wu Ting Fang, who was Minister at Washington representing the old China which existed prior to this twentieth century period of anarchy and chaos. The two men were as unlike as members of the same race and family could be.

Wu Ting Fang was a typical aristocratic Chinese of the old régime. Always he dressed in the picturesque robes of the Chinese aristocrat, and on ceremonial occasions lent to his surroundings a bright bit of exotic color. I was a student in the University of Michigan at the time of his incumbency of the Washington Legation, and as president of the lecture association had occasion to arrange with him to deliver an address at our university. Michigan was at that time a comparatively small and not at all wealthy college. Our students' lecture board went the limit in providing for this distinguished Oriental diplomat a suitable fee with his expenses, for which we made as we thought liberal provision. Three days before the date of the lecture we received from the secretary of his Legation the statement that the dignity of the Minister, and of his nation, would be sadly compromised unless we furnished him a special car from Washington to Ann Arbor, and return.

The group of boys who were financing the undertaking were in despair. The cost of a car would be prohibitive. An appeal to Henry B. Ledyard, then president of the Michigan Central Railroad, was met coldly by a gentleman who specialized in coldly repelling attacks on the treasury of his corporation. We then turned to Russell A. Alger, at that time just beginning the upward climb in politics which ended in making him Secretary of War during the Spanish-American conflict. Mr. Alger, who was a gentleman of large means, cheerfully put his private car at our disposal, and became thereby quite the idol of the Michigan student body. I have no doubt that the courtesy and generosity then manifested was repaid a thousandfold in political support from the University of Michigan graduates, who then, as now, were multitudinous in public life.

When Minister Wu Ting Fang appeared on our platform in his gorgeous yellow and peacock-blue robes he advanced with dignity to the speaker's reading stand, and lifting up his robe to the waist, reached down into a soft leather boot which he wore and extracted therefrom his manuscript. The gesture was so exceedingly novel to his audience that it brought down the house with laughter, which apparently perplexed the speaker immensely.

The younger Wu differed from his father in being thoroughly westernized. Though I saw him on many formal occasions, I never knew him to wear Oriental dress. He spoke English perfectly, with a slight accent, but with an extraordinarily careful selection of words. A thoroughly trained diplomat, he suffered in his activities both in the United States and in Geneva because he was a native of Canton, and suspected of sympathy with the Cantonese movement against the Nanking Government, of which he was the official representative.

His finances were adversely affected by suspicion on the part of his chiefs in Nanking, and in the end he abruptly resigned his office at Geneva on the plea that he would not be a party to an agreement by which arms were to be made available to the Nankingese for the purpose of suppressing the military activities of his own fellow townsmen. His virtual failure in western diplomacy, despite his intellectual capacity for his task, afforded a further illustration of the impotence of the Chinese Government.

* * *

The Very Reverend Dean William R. Inge, who is about to retire from the post of Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, and thereby surrender his world-wide title of "the Gloomy Dean," is out with another drive at Anglo-American friendship. He thinks that if England shall again be embroiled in a European war "the United States will probably leave us to our fate." Furthermore he avers that in 1917 American action was taken as the result of friendship for France, not for England.

People, I think, would be interested in a general expression of the opinion of Monitor readers on this subject. Would the United States stand supinely by and see England invaded and reduced to subjection by a coalition of the nations of western Europe? Was it admiration and sympathy for invaded France, or a recognition of the ties of blood, of history and of a common literature with England, menaced with crushing defeat, which brought America into the World War?

For myself I have no hesitation in answering the first question in the negative. As for the second, American friendship for France is historic, has survived a sort of quasi-war between the two nations in 1811, and will doubtless survive the present controversy over the debts. However, friendship for England is deeper, rooted in the ties of ancestry and ideals often identical. Upon the maintenance of that friendship, and the erection upon it of a common policy in dealing with world problems depends in my judgment the future peace and progress of the civilized world.

A Dabchick's River

ALL grebes seem to appear out of silence and invisibility, for on a moment, amazingly, they are seen where was only the jade-green eddy, slowly turning, with perhaps a broad leaf of alder. And the heart goes out to the strange, lonely mystery of them, for these are by usual habit the most solitary of waterbirds. The heart goes strangely out to their strangeness and secrecy, though why this should be none may say, for it is only a grebe over yonder, breasting the slow meditative swirl of the eddy. And manifestly the bird has happiness of the water.

It was the grebe that has been named dabchick, for the absurdity of powder puff down that serves him for tail, and the seeming of innocent juvenility so conferred. He came beneath water to the eddy, after the habit of grebes, and that is the simple secret of it—for the grebe is master of divers. Thus all of an instant there was this small jester, where never a bird had been, but only an alder leaf twirling. A gray golden afternoon softness was over the western river, and the southwest wind was shaping a tall, tumbled cloud beyond the sea dunes. How various are the moods of the river. How often the river, in such gentleness as this—half shadow and half sun—has borne a grebe on the eddy, a bird to seem the central character of the river silences. Over and over, endlessly repeating. Of a sudden there was a grebe where had been only an alder leaf.

Where none have fetched fear there is no fear, and on the eddy was sanctuary. The grebe would not dive at the lifted hand, the sudden gesture, the sound of a word spoken softly. For there was nothing of hurt in a dabchick's world, but only the friendly and maternal river, and the goodness of promised rain. Now presently all was grayness and the gusty first rain walked through the alders and strove for the last of their foliage. The river was pitted and strewn with brief pearls, and for very joy of providence the grebe beat blurringly with rapid wing strokes at wind and rain, not thinking to lift but only to have pleasure of the storm. The bird swam swiftly then, hither and yon, for gladness—now to the roots of the alders, now to the central current, where the great migrant sea-trout were hidden, and now to the broken brown sedges that yielded, recovered, and yielded again as though hands pressed them in passing. The wind in the sedges, the sea-wind, goodly with rain, and that which an English poet has called "the unforgettable, unforgotten" suspiration of a river near to the sea. And yonder was only the eddy, slowly turning, and an alder leaf twirling. The grebe was gone.

Now surely the dabchick saw, in this adventuring—the very commonplace of existence to him—the great silver sea-trout, round-snouted and vast as salmon, that swim from the tides to their own hill streams. The grebe saw them enormous and shining, lithe and symmetrical, in the green deeps of the river. Saw the flounder of painted fins loitering flatly over the river sands, where the weed thickens. Saw the barred and mottled sculpins, tawny against the ooze—and all creatures, elfin, beautiful, wondrous and strange, that the river has in its keeping. A dabchick's river. The river near to the sea. For so long a time there was only the leaf on the eddy. The grebe was gone. But, no. The grebe was yonder again swimming primly. Swimming cheerfully and, it must indeed be confessed, with exasperating casualness for one but lately so privileged.

It was the grebe that has been named dabchick. And there was no need to ask of kindness for the waterbird there on its river, with twilight drawing nearer and the rain falling gustily. For river, and shadow, and cloud, and southwest wind from the sea, and the rain on the river, were one with the waterbird. Mutual. These were one scene, one feeling, one certainty wordless but near at hand in the twilight. Over and over again. Endlessly repeating. Night came to a western river that is not far from the sea.

B. H. L.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Five Presidents at Once

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I would like to present a suggestion with the intent to relieve our country of the terrible tear-up which occurs every four years in electing a president, and at the same time give the country a steady, continuing government.

My suggestion is that we amend our Constitution so that instead of the Presidency being vested in an individual, it shall be vested in a "board of presidents" consisting of five members.

Aside from the initial board, the members should hold office for life, and should be drawn from the membership of Congress. The initial board should be elected by Congress, from its own membership, with terms, in my estimation, of five, four, three, two and one years, elected in the order named. Vacancies arising from these expirations and thereafter, should be filled by the board itself, subject to the approval of Congress.

Salaries, say, about 50 per cent above the members of Congress.

I believe the foregoing would give us a government that we as well as the nations of the world would always know where to find.

E. D. WAGNALLS.

Gardiner, Maine.

Building Up the Bar

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The article, "Weak Lawyers," which appears in your issue of Dec. 9, 1933, is of great interest, and I would like to suggest a method to help overcome these conditions. Let us work for a law obligating every lawyer to a membership in the Bar Association from the time he starts practice until he retires; advocate that the Bar Association shall by majority vote nominate all candidates for judgeships, and that such candidates cannot run unless they have had ten years of honest practice with no blemish on their names; advocate that all lawyers' charges shall be based on a printed schedule and do away with all percentages or commissions as fees—a piece work basis, such as everyone else is now working on.

JAMES S. KUNKLE.

Springfield, Penna.

Taking Out the Profit

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent editorial you assert that the liquor traffic cannot be controlled without taking the profit out of it. It seems to me that this is a dangerous philosophy to espouse or even suggest. If we are to take the profit out of liquor as suggested, where do we draw the line? I mean, why limit this to liquor?

If Mr. Smith wants to take the profit out of Mr. Brown's liquor, why should not Mr. Brown suggest taking the profit out of Mr. Smith's gasoline?

Profit has very largely been eliminated by our present economic condition. But to advocate abolishing profit is a menace to our soundest institutions, our most ingrained beliefs, our faiths in securities, banking, finance, and industry generally.

There is a school of thought which reasons fallaciously thus: Most of the goods of this country must be sold to our own people. Our people derive their purchasing power from wages paid and products marketed. If articles entailing a complete cost of $10 are offered at $12, and must in their last analysis be bought by the people who got only $10 and can thereby buy only $10 of the articles priced at $12, it is obvious that $2 worth remains unsold. This creates a surplus and necessitates laying off workers. It is the $2 surplus that brings on the unsold portion which becomes a surplus, which results in unemployment which means no markets, which results in a depression.

But if the Monitor makes the assertion that liquor can be controlled only when the profit is taken out, the unthinking might extend this to other lines of goods. Conceivably this could result in the eradication of profits, and then where would the country be?

Santa Ana, Calif. ERNEST S. WOOSTER.

[Editor's Note.—There is an essential difference between the influence of profit in the liquor business and that in other businesses. The liquor business stands apart from the trade in ordinary commodities in that the less is consumed of its product the better for the social welfare. In most goods an increase of production and sale means ordinarily a betterment in standards of living. Hence, the profit motive, which tends to an increase in either case, may be compatible with the general welfare in the case of beneficial goods while being utterly inimical to it in the case of alcoholic drink.]